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Note verbale dated 14 February 2014 from the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cuba to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to request that the outcome documents of the Second Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), held in Havana from 27 to 29 January 2014, copies of which are enclosed herewith (see annex), be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 15.

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Annex to the note verbale dated 14 February 2014 from the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Havana Declaration of the Second CELAC Summit

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Reaffirming the validity of the historical heritage of the Community constituted by the historical heritage of the Rio Group and the Latin American Summit on Development and Integration and by the Declarations, Special Communiqués and decisions adopted at the I CELAC Summit held in Santiago de Chile on January 27 and 28, 2013; at the Caracas Foundational Summit held on December 3, 2011; at the Latin American and Caribbean Unity Summit held at the Riviera Maya, Cancun, Mexico on February 23, 2010; at the Latin American and Caribbean Summits held in Salvador de Bahia, Brazil on December 16 and 17, 2008; and in the convergence process that gave birth to CELAC;

Emphasizing that after two years of the implementation of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States we have managed to create a space of dialogue and political coordination which unites us and makes it possible to entertain the aspiration of working together for the wellbeing of our peoples. At the same time, a better integration of our region in the international arena has been made possible;

Ratifying today our irrevocable willingness to strengthen this space of effective political dialogue, we express that we have been, we are, and we will continue to be diverse, and from this diversity we should identify our common challenges and goals, our areas of coincidence that will enable us to move forward in the integration process of our region. Let us strengthen our democracies as well as all human rights for all; let us provide more opportunities for our peoples; let us build more inclusive societies; let us improve our productivity; let us establish closer trade links; let us improve our infrastructure and connectivity and the necessary networks that unite our peoples more; let us work for the sustainable development to overcome inequalities and for a more equitable distribution of wealth so that everybody feels that democracy provides a new sense to their lives. That is the mission of CELAC, that is the task we are called upon to carry out and the political responsibility that we have ahead of us, and for which we should be accountable to our peoples;

1. Reiterate that the unity and integration of our region must be built gradually, with flexibility, with respect for pluralism and the sovereign right of each of our peoples to choose their own political and economic system. Reiterate that our Community is founded on the unrestricted respect for the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter and International Law, the peaceful settlement of disputes, the prohibition of the use and threat of use of force, respect for self-determination, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of each country, protection and promotion of all human rights, the Rule of Law at the national and international levels, promotion of active citizenship, and democracy. Likewise, pledge ourselves to work together for the sake of prosperity

for all, in such a way as to eradicate discrimination, inequalities and marginalization, violations of human rights and transgressions of the Rule of Law;

2. Reaffirm as a general principle that the strengthening of CELAC as a political forum and actor in the international arena is one of our priorities. In this context, we believe that is fundamental to further perfect the coordination and cooperation among CELAC member states in the context of international bodies, as long as it is possible and viable;

3. Deeply regret the demise of the Commander-President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Hugo Rafael Chavez Frias on March 5, 2013, one of the chief promoters and founders of CELAC, a relentless humanist and champion of Latin American and Caribbean unity, who fought against social exclusion and poverty and fostered integral development in the region;

4. Stress our purpose to continue working together for Latin American and Caribbean integration and coordination as well as for the consolidation of our Community in keeping with the ideals and dreams of our liberators and founding fathers, and ratify our decision to take such actions enabling us to prevent and, where appropriate, address in a coordinated manner the impacts of the current international crises of many interrelations, that continues to adversely impact our countries' efforts to foster sustainable and integral development in our region;

5. Promote a vision of integral and inclusive development that ensures sustainable and productive development, in harmony with nature, in such areas in which we can build synergies, particularly in the fields of energy, infrastructure, intra-regional trade, food production, intermediate industries, investments, and financing, to attain the highest social development possible for our peoples;

6. Take up our commitment to regional integrated development, non-exclusive and equitable, taking into account the importance of ensuring favourable treatment to small and vulnerable economies, to Landlocked Developing Countries and to island States;

7. Welcome the important outcomes of the National Coordinators and Foreign Ministers Meetings held so far and call for the implementation of the decisions and mandates contained in the agreements reached on the basis of flexibility and voluntary participation;

8. Recognize that the two years of CELAC's existence proves the importance of establishing a permanent dialogue to consolidate consensus on issues of regional interest, on the basis of the principles of solidarity, complementariness with other regional institutions and experiences, and cooperation, as well as aimed at achieving effective results for a sustainable, inclusive and solidarity-based development of Latin American and Caribbean States. Highlight the progress made in the dialogue with regional and sub-regional integration mechanisms;

9. Call upon the international community to take urgent steps to address systemic fragilities and imbalances. Express our desire to work together to overcome the challenges of a weakened international scenario and make efforts to foster sustained, dynamic and long-term growth rates in our region enabling greater equality and social inclusion as well as integration in Latin America and the Caribbean, taking into consideration the importance of entrepreneurship and SMEs as tools for strengthening national economies;

10. Reaffirm that in order to eradicate poverty and hunger it is essential to foster the development of economic policies supportive of productivity and sustainable development in our nations, work to strengthen the world economic order for the benefit of our countries, foster complementariness, solidarity, and cooperation, and demand compliance with development assistance commitments by developed countries;

11. Ratify our will to promote the growth, social progress, and sustainable development of our States by designing and implementing national plans, policies and programs with timetables and quantifiable targets, aimed at the universal enjoyment and exercise of economic, social, and cultural rights, according priority to persons living in extreme poverty and vulnerable sectors such as the indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, women, children, the disabled, the elderly, youth, and migrants;

12. Welcome the success of the Third Global Conference on Child Labour and reiterate our commitment towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour before 2016, as well as the eradication of child labour at the earliest possible date;

13. Welcome the adoption of the Caracas Declaration and Plan of Action of the meeting of authorities in charge of social development and eradication of hunger and poverty. Continue working on national plans, policies, and programs to gradually reduce income inequalities which are the root cause of hunger, poverty, and social exclusion, by adopting, inter alia, progressive fiscal policies and policies aimed at creating permanent jobs in the formal sector, protection, social security and assistance and the establishment of minimum wages and their gradual increase which would be implemented according to the capacities of each CELAC Member State, thereby gradually increasing social investment;

14. Accord the highest priority to strengthening food and nutritional security, literacy and post-literacy, free universal public general education, quality technical, vocational and higher education with a social purpose, fostering land tenure, agricultural development, including peasant and family farming, and decent and permanent jobs, support for small farmers, unemployment insurance, universal public health, the right to adequate housing for all and productive and industrial development as decisive factors to eradicate hunger, poverty, and social exclusion;

15. Reiterate our commitment to work jointly to strengthen the national, regional and multilateral mechanisms to combat illicit trafficking in cultural goods and ensure the cultural integration of peoples by promoting exchanges of traditional and modern cultural knowledge;

16. Recognize that indigenous peoples and local communities play a significant role in economic, social and environmental development and recognize also the importance of traditional sustainable agricultural practices, associated with biodiversity and the exploitation of their resources, their right to access to suitable water for irrigation, in keeping with the legislation of each country, and their traditional systems of land tenure, seed supply systems and access to financing and markets;

17. Decide to strengthen, in a comprehensive manner, the productive basis, placing emphasis on sustainable local and cultural practices of indigenous peoples and local communities for integrated management with a view to optimizing the use

of and access to water for irrigation purposes by proper management of basins, the recovery of soil fertility by replenishing green cover, compost production, terrace cropping, and the preservation and increase of biodiversity through the recovery and production of native seeds and improved seed production;

18. Highlight the key role played by public policies and recognize the valuable contribution played by the private sector, civil society, the social movements and the society as a whole. Take note of the progress achieved and pledge to continue encouraging such policies in an active manner, taking into account the national development priorities and strategies of each State to attain the goals of eradicating hunger, poverty and social exclusion. Recognize the relevance of international, regional and bilateral cooperation to this end;

19. Recognize the national, sub-regional, and regional initiatives aimed at ensuring the human right to food and promoting food and nutritional security, reducing poverty levels and fostering full inclusion, and welcome progress made in such endeavours, while highlighting that in order to ensure future success, complementariness and solidarity among our nations should be prioritized;

20. Reiterate the commitment to strengthen follow-up mechanisms in each country for social programs and projects being implemented in the different sectors, providing special attention to the most vulnerable population groups, in order to assess from a multidimensional perspective their impact and share best practices among the countries of the region;

21. Support the 2025 Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative;

22. Reaffirm our will to promote regional, sub-regional, bilateral, and triangular development cooperation programs, as well as regional South-South and Triangular Cooperation policy, which take into consideration the characteristics and specific needs of the different areas and sub-regions and of each and every country in them;

23. Recognize, in this regard, the Caribbean island countries and Central America as well as countries on the northern South American coast with low-lying coastal areas as the most economically, socially and environmentally vulnerable areas and advocate for the promotion of solidarity-based and complementary trade, investments and cooperation projects and actions aimed at overcoming the different challenges and difficulties related to the sub-region's vulnerability;

24. Commit ourselves to continue contributing to reconstruction and development efforts in Haiti in accordance with the priority areas defined by its government and with full respect for its authority and sovereignty, as well as for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs, pursuant to the resolution on special cooperation with Haiti adopted by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and ratified by the Heads of State and/or Government at the First CELAC Summit. Call upon Governments, traditional donors and international financial institutions to supporting a wider way and more quickly (the implementation of the National Development Strategic Plan (NSDH) of the Haitian Government, especially in the agriculture. We call upon them also to support the National Plan to Eradicate Cholera that is in need of urgent prevention and control measures, as well as investments in water and sanitation infrastructures and in strengthening the capacities of institutions in that country;

25. Affirm that for drawing up a Regional Strategic Agenda on Integrated Disaster Risk Management, the topic must be recognized as a process of actions related to risk- estimation and reduction, preparedness, humanitarian assistance, and reconstruction which should be part of a Plan of Action to be coordinated and articulated among local, national, sub-regional, and regional entities;

26. Pledge to continue consolidating sound regional concepts acknowledging the rights of migrants, as well as to increase coordination regarding regional policies on migration and common stands in global and inter-regional negotiations on migration, especially regarding the promotion of global debate on the link between migration, development and human rights;

27. Reaffirm our willingness and commitment to continue making progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals;

28. Ratify the crucial importance of the intergovernmental process for formulating the Post- 2015 Development Agenda, which should be opened, transparent and inclusive. Stress that the new development agenda should be formulated on the basis of unrestricted respect for the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and in the light of the principles enshrined in the final document of Rio+20"The Future We Want" as well as for the different approaches, visions, models and instruments adopted by the countries to attain sustainable development, in accordance with their national circumstances and priorities. We should ensure that the process is of a universal nature and flexible enough to meet the priorities, conditions, and needs of developing countries, and taking into account the special needs of the different countries, including Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, Small Islands Developing States and the designated Middle Income Countries;

29. Recognize the urgent need for the new Development Agenda to explicitly include as a goal, with specific indicators and timetables, implementation means to ensure its fulfilment, such as new additional and predictable financial resources, technological development and transfer, and capacity-building in developing countries;

30. The new Agenda should draw on the experiences in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals to harmoniously define the Sustainable Development Goals; exclude any kind of conditionality and eliminate gaps within societies, between regions and at world level. Likewise, it should reinforce the commitment of the international community to place people at the centre of its concerns, promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth, social participative development, and protection of the environment;

31. Reaffirm United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/64/292 of July 28, 2010 in which the General Assembly recognizes the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights;

32. Convinced that climate change is one of the most serious problems of our times, express our deep concern about its increasing adverse impact on small island countries in particular, and on developing countries as a whole, hindering their efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. In this regard, and in the context of the principle of shared but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, we recognize that the global nature of climate change

requires the cooperation of all countries and their involvement in an effective and adequate global response, in accordance with the historical responsibility of each country, to accelerate the reduction of world emissions of greenhouse gases and the implementation of adaptation measures pursuant to the provisions and principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the decisions adopted at the Conferences of the Parties;

33. Welcome with satisfaction the General Assembly Interactive Dialogue on Harmony with Nature, held in New York on April 22, 2013, on the occasion of the commemoration of the International Mother Earth Day. The debate centred on the different economic approaches within the sustainable development context, to promote a more ethical relation between Humanity and Earth;

34. Welcome the recent conclusion of the Minimata Convention on Mercury as the first binding document negotiated within the United Nations in the last twelve years, and the first of the post Rio+20 agenda on sustainable development, highlighting that it represents a major step in the development of international environmental law, having as its goal the protection of human health and the environment against the risks posed by mercury, particularly urging member countries to take the necessary action to expedite its entry into force and effective implementation. Likewise, call for the participation in the GRULAC regional meeting preparatory of the 6th session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Mercury (INC-6);

35. The Latin American and Caribbean countries express their support for the Presidency of Peru of the20thConference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the 10th Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to be held in Lima, Peru, from the 1st to the 12th of December, 2014,and we are committed to procuring its success and that of its preparatory stage, essential steps in the process to adopt in 2015 a strengthened international agreement under the Convention which should be presented in 2015. We highlight the importance for said agreement to respect the Convention principles and provisions in order to be effective and promote the participation of all countries;

36. Encourage the participation of representatives from CELAC countries in the first Social Pre-COP on Climate Change to be held on October 13-16, 2014 in Caracas, Venezuela, which represents a significant initiative in the negotiation process within the United Nations Conference on Climate Change to consolidate the people-government alliance in formulating the future regime required to meet climate change challenges;

37. Pledge, in accordance with our capacities and domestic legislations, to support scientific research on drug-addiction in CELAC countries, in order to advance in the development of treatment, including vaccines and antidotes;

38. Highlight the Latin American and Caribbean character of Puerto Rico and, in noting the resolutions on Puerto Rico adopted by the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization, reiterate that it is an issue of interest for CELAC;

39. CELAC member countries commit themselves to continue working, in the framework of international law, particularly in the framework of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514/(XV) of December 14th, 1960, to make the region of Latin America and the Caribbean a territory free of colonialism and colonies;

40. We entrust the CELAC Quartet, together with the participation of other Member States that wish to join this mandate, to present proposals to move forward on the matter indicated in paragraph 38 of this Declaration.

41. Reiterate our rejection of unilateral lists and certifications by some developed countries affecting Latin American and Caribbean countries, in particular those referring to terrorism, drug trafficking, trafficking in person and others of a similar nature, and ratify the Special Communiqué adopted by CELAC on June 5, 2013 that rejects the inclusion of Cuba in the so-called List of States promoting international terrorism of the United States' State Department;

42. Reaffirm the Santa Cruz Declaration, called "AmaQhilla, AmaLlulla, and AmaSuwa" (To not steal, to not lie, to not be weak), of the first Specialized Meeting of Ministers and High Level Authorities on the Prevention and Fight Against Corruption of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), adopted in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, on November 8, 2013, which states, inter alia, that corruption crimes must be severely combated without obstruction of investigations, trial and sanction, with regard to national legislations and international agreements in force (Brazil). We likewise welcome the establishment of a specialized Working Group on the Prevention and Fight against Corruption, which will draw up a Plan of Work to promote and encourage lines of action pursuant to the priorities and bases established in the Declaration and in the CELAC Plan of Action for the year 2014, optimizing resources, complementing the works developed in other mechanisms and multilateral forums, avoiding the overlapping of efforts;

43. Stress the importance for our countries to strengthen their readiness on attention to international controversies and consider that the possibility for our region to have proper mechanisms for the settlement of controversies with foreign investors should be evaluated. Express our solidarity with those Latin American and Caribbean countries that are been affected by illegitimate claims and discredit campaigns against them, endangering the development of their peoples and request transnational enterprises and groups to maintain responsible conduct, consistent with the public policies adopted by the investment-receiving States;

44. Reaffirm the importance of developing tools conducive to the strengthening of the international financial system, providing a stricter and more effective regulation of large financial entities and the adoption of concrete measures to achieve international best practices in international financial flows. In line with the above, itself great relevance to reduce overdependence on assessments of credit-risk-rating agencies;

45. Consider it essential for the stability and predictability of international financial architecture, to ensure that agreements reached between debtors and creditors within the context of sovereign debt restructuring processes are respected, allowing payment flows to be distributed to cooperative creditors as agreed with them in the process of consensual readjustment of the debt. We must count on instruments making reasonable and definitive agreements between sovereign creditors and debtors, allowing them to confront debt sustainability problems in an orderly fashion;

46. Express our conviction regarding the relevance of direct foreign investment flows in our region and the need for them to contribute in an effective

manner to the development of our countries and translate into greater wellbeing for our societies, without conditionalities being imposed and with respect for their sovereignty, in keeping with their national development plans and programs;

47. Consider it necessary to have a Latin American and Caribbean planning tool in the wake of the new challenges faced by CELAC, reason for which mutually beneficial collective integration efforts, solidarity and cooperation are a must, particularly with vulnerable countries and Least Developed Countries, which should serve for attaining clear and measurable goals, adaptable to different national realities, in order to eradicate poverty and promote sustainable development;

48. Ratify the importance of regional financial cooperation and integration. In that regard, support the Resolutions adopted by the CELAC Ministers in their 2013 meetings;

49. Congratulate the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the Bolivian people for the successful launching of the first Bolivian outer space communication satellite "Tupac Katari" (TKSAT-1), on December 20, 2013 at the Xichang Space Centre in the People's Republic of China, recognizing that the benefits of the satellite will reach millions of Bolivians, facilitating access to education and information thereby ensuring the exercise of their human rights, and also facilitating the exchange of scientific knowledge among the peoples of Latin American and the Caribbean;

50. Reiterate our strongest support of the legitimate right of the Republic of Argentina in its dispute concerning sovereignty over the Malvinas, Georgias del Sur, and Sandwich del Sur Islands and the surrounding maritime spaces, as well as our permanent interest that this dispute be settled through negotiations and peaceful means, pursuant to stipulations in Resolution 31/49 of the United Nations General Assembly;

51. Reiterate our commitment with the principle of the sovereign right of States to make best use of their natural resources, and manage and regulate them. Likewise, express the right of our peoples to exploit, in a sustainable manner, their natural resources which can be used as an important source to finance economic development, social justice, and the welfare of our peoples;

52. Reiterate our strongest rejection of the implementation of unilateral coercive measures and once again reiterate our solidarity with the Republic of Cuba, while reaffirming our call upon the Government of the United States of America to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial blockade imposed on this sisterly nation for more than five decades;

53. Pledge to continue working to consolidate Latin America and the Caribbean as a Peace Zone where differences among nations shall be settled through dialogue and negotiation or any other peaceful means in compliance with International Law;

54. Taking into account the objectives set out in the Suriname Declaration adopted at the first meeting of CELAC Ministers of Culture, held on March14th and 15th 2013, in Paramaribo, Suriname, highlight the relevance of culture in Latin America and the Caribbean as the basis for the identity of each country and as a catalyst for regional integration processes. Stress the importance of culture as well as the importance of cultural industries for national economies and pledge to

promote cultural entrepreneurship as a tool for preserving our cultural heritage and generating job opportunities for employment and wealth for our peoples, so that it contributes to the wellbeing of our citizens and progress of society as a whole;

55. Express their satisfaction for the celebration of the 6thWorld Summit of the Arts and Culture, in Santiago de Chile, on January13th to 16th2013, which has contributed in portraying the region as a privileged area to celebrate meetings and dialogues of a universal character in the field of culture;

56. Renew our support for the dialogue process being held in Havana, Cuba, between the Colombian Government and FARC and welcome the progress made in reaching an agreement on two important items of the agenda. We call upon the parties to continue this process aimed at putting an end to the internal conflict that has affected the political, social and economic development of that sister nation for more than 50 years. We welcome and appreciate the role played by Cuba and Norway as the guarantor countries and by Chile and Venezuela as the accompanying countries, in the progress achieved;

57. Reiterate our support to the proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2013 of the International Decade of Afro-descendants beginning in January 2015 under the theme of "Afro-descendants: Justice and Development", as well as the Communiqué adopted by CELAC Ministers of Foreign Affairs at their third meeting, proclaiming the Decade of Latin American and Caribbean Afro-descendants that began on January 1stthis year;

58. Recognize the importance of taking into consideration the essential role of the collective action of indigenous peoples and local populations in the preservation and sustainable use of biological diversity as a significant contribution to the planet. Support the actions being implemented to encourage its official recognition;

59. Reiterate the need to take steps to protect the patents on traditional and ancestral knowledge of indigenous and tribal peoples and local communities to prevent violation by third parties by registrations that ignore their ownership, and to promote their fair and equitable share of the benefits derived from their use. We support in this regard the on-going negotiations taking place in the relevant multilateral forums;

60. Highlight that negotiations for a concise and action-oriented outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples of the High Level Plenary Meeting of the69th session of the Assembly, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples to be held on September 22 and 23, 2014 in New York, will be aimed at sharing points of views and best practices on the realization of the rights of indigenous peoples, including the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. We take note of the recommendations of the main topics of the World Preparatory Conference on the Indigenous People for the World Conference on Indigenous People, held on June12, 2013 in Alta, Norway. Take note of the initiative of the Mexican government to hold a preparatory meeting for the World Conference in April, 2014;

61. Support the International Year of Family Farming proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly;

62. Welcome the election of the Plurinational State of Bolivia as Chairman of the G-77 and China for 2014 and pledge our support in the fulfilment of its mandate for the benefit of the interests of Latin America and the Caribbean. We further welcome holding a Summit of Heads of State and Government of the G-77 plus China to take place in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, on June 15 and 15, 2014 to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the G-77 foundation;

63. Considering the need for equitable geographical distribution in the United Nations system, stress the need for Latin America and the Caribbean to quantitatively and qualitatively increase its presence in key posts within the United Nations and other international agencies, a goal to which we will devote our best efforts;

64. Reiterate our stand regarding the need for comprehensive reform of the United Nations system, especially the democratization of international decision-making instances, particularly the Security Council. The required democratization should include representativeness, transparency, efficiency, democracy, respect for the mandates of other United Nations bodies, and due accountability to the entire United Nations membership;

65. Considering that international migration is a global phenomenon involving more than 220 million persons, including women, boys, girls, adolescents and indigenous persons, we recognize the significance of the text of the resolution adopted at the Second United Nations High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development (DAN2013), which favours a human rights approach, stresses the urgent need to protect the most vulnerable groups in migration flows and insists on the need for greater involvement by the United Nations, its agencies, funds, and programs related to this matter as well as the interest to include in the issue of international migration in the Post 2015 Development Agenda, among other things, and pledge to strengthen cooperation within the framework of shared responsibility, to make progress in addressing the multiple challenges posed by international migration;

66. Ratify the commitment to strengthen actions to combat transnational organized crime in accordance with International Law. In this regard, we are aware that crime and violence are an obstacle for the full development of Latin America and the Caribbean and stress the need for a regional consensus on a public safety vision with a human development approach, respect for human rights and the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs. With this in mind, we should consolidate dialogue and coordination mechanisms, as appropriate, to improve regional strategies on public safety and sustainable development;

67. We express our most serious concern over the grave humanitarian and safety situation in the Arab Republic of Syria, and the threat posed by this situation to international peace and security. We congratulate the Syrian Parties for their acceptance to hold direct negotiations at the International Conference on Syria (the "Geneva II Conference")under the auspices of the Special Envoy jointly designated by the United Nations and the Arab League. We congratulate the Secretary General of the United Nations for the organization of that Conference. Dialogue and negotiations are essential to advance the efforts toward national reconciliation and to secure the full implementation of the Geneva Conventions on Syria. We renew our belief that an inclusive political process driven by the Syrian people and

conducted on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, self-determination, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs is the only avenue that may lead to peace and the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people;

68. Highlight the holding, for the first time, of a United Nations High Level Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament on September 26, 2013 in which CELAC reaffirmed the urgent need to advance towards nuclear disarmament and complete and general elimination of nuclear weapons in a transparent, irreversible and verifiable manner and urged to work towards the negotiation of a universal and legally binding instrument banning nuclear weapons under a multilaterally agreed timetable. We pledge to follow-up these positions;

69. Express our gravest concern at the immeasurable humanitarian impact and a global devastating effect of any accidental or intentional nuclear detonation. We urge the international community to reiterate its concern regarding the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, wherever a debate on these weapons takes place. We welcome the outcome of the Oslo Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, held on March, 2013 and, in this regard, called upon all States to participate in the Second International Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons to be held in Mexico on February 13 and 14, 2014;

70. Note with satisfaction the preliminary agreement concluded between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the 5+1 Group in Geneva regarding the Iranian nuclear program, which shows that disputes between States should be settled through dialogue and negotiation and express our expectation that very soon a broad and lasting solution to this issue is reached. Ratify the inalienable right of all States, in conformity with the Non Proliferation Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination, which, together with disarmament and non-proliferation constitute the pillars of the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to which all CELAC Members are a Party;

71. Reiterate our call for the Conference on the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East be held at the earliest date possible, as agreed by the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1995, 2000, and 2010, as it would be a valuable contribution to international peace and security;

72. Highlight the importance and contribution of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and its protocol to international peace and security, which established the first densely populated nuclear free zone in the planet. Stress our full support to the work of the Organization for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean and, in this regard, reaffirm the importance of the collaboration and cooperation between CELAC and OPANAL, the specialized body in the region for articulating common positions and joint actions on nuclear disarmament;

73. Take note of the adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty by the United Nations General Assembly in April, 2013;

74. Take note of the international activities of CELAC, particularly the visit of the Foreign Ministers of the Extended Troika to the Russian Federation, the open

meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the CELAC Troika with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, the Cooperation Council for the Arab Gulf States, Turkey, and Japan held in New York on the occasion of the 68th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as the work to develop a roadmap for dialogue and cooperation with each of these interlocutors;

75. Congratulate ourselves for the establishment of the CELAC-China Forum and the Dialogue Mechanism with the Russian Federation, elements which could positively benefit CELAC activities;

76. We are convinced of the need to continue seeking new CELAC synergies at international level, and to this end we need to take up again those initiated in 2012 and establish additional convergence and relational modalities;

77. Welcome coordination among CELAC Member States in the United Nations and express our willingness to continue working progressively in this manner and to expand our work to other venues, in such cases as appropriate and necessary;

78. Express also our support to the preparatory process for the Second CELAC-EU Summit, to be held in Brussels in 2015. We entrust National Coordinators and Senior Officials of the CELAC-EU Dialogue, as appropriate, with the task of finalizing the negotiation of an international agreement for the establishment of the EULAC Foundation, for the Second CELAC-EU Summit;

79. Thank the President of the Republic of Chile, Mr. Sebastián Piñera Echeñique, who completes his mandate this year for his excellent work and leadership developed during the convergence and starting process of the Community of Latin America and Caribbean States, which ended up with the successful holding of the I CELAC Summit in Santiago, Chile, on 27-28 of January, 2013;

80. Thank the Republic of Costa Rica for accepting the Pro Tempore Presidency of CELAC in 2014 and the holding of the Third CELAC Summit in 2015. Recognize Her Excellency Mrs. Laura Chinchilla Miranda, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, who shall complete her mandate on May 2014, her strong and valuable support to CELAC since its foundation;

81. Appreciate the Republic of Ecuador for hosting the Pro Tempore Presidency of CELAC in 2015 and holding the Fourth CELAC Summit;

82. Take note of the offer made by the Dominican Republic to be the venue of CELAC in 2016, submitted in February, 2013;

83. Express our gratitude to the President of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba for his leadership and the work done during the Pro Tempore Presidency of this forum as well as its appreciation to the Cuban people and government for organizing the II CELAC Summit in Havana on January 28 and 29, 2014.

Havana, January 29, 2014

CELAC Plan of Action 2014

The Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), with the purpose of materializing the commitments made during 2013, including those contained in the documents adopted at Foreign Ministers, National Coordinators and Sectorial meetings of CELAC that were held, and acting on the basis of the foundational principles of our Community, agree as follows:

Food security and nutrition and eradication of hunger and poverty

Achieve concrete results that will translate into significant improvement of the quality of life of our peoples, aimed at eradicating poverty, in particular extreme poverty, ensuring food and nutritional security, with a gender approach and respecting the diverse food habits, in order to address food and nutritional security challenges aiming at the eradication of hunger and exercise the Right to Food, particularly for all vulnerable sectors.

1. Hold in Caracas, during the second half of 2014 the Second Ministerial Meeting on Social Development and Eradication of Hunger and Poverty, as proper follow-up to the First CELAC Meeting of Ministers and Authorities in charge of Social Development and the Eradication of Hunger and Poverty held in Caracas, Venezuela on July 22-23, 2013.

2. Continue working together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to implement concrete actions at all levels to eradicate hunger and, to this end, request the cooperation of countries, groups of countries, organizations, and other CELAC counterparts. In that context, reiterate the request made to FAO, with the cooperation of ALADI and ECLAC the request to submit to CELAC a draft Plan for food and nutritional security and the eradication of hunger, to be considered in a technical meeting of governmental experts, for its presentation to the Second Ministerial Meeting on Social Development and Eradication of Hunger and Poverty.

3. Continue promoting public policies that enhance social development and the implementation of the Plan of Action of Public Policies on social issues of CELAC.

4. Develop information and education programmes in the food and nutrition field in schools and for the population in general, to promote a healthy nutrition and the prevention of malnutrition as a result of lack of food, as well as the prevention of overweight and obesity as new public health problems.

5. Analyse the establishment of a Latin American and Caribbean Food Supply and Reserve Program for social and natural disasters, drawing on the existing capacities and experiences in the region; including protection of small farmers and placing special emphasis on the vulnerability of small island States.

6. Promote the First CELAC Fair of Food and Inputs, Agricultural and Agro-Food Industry Tools, Equipment and Technologies in 2014, requesting FAO technical support, to promote intra and extra-regional trade in these areas.

7. Hold, in coordination with ECLAC and FAO, a meeting to be attended by statistics institutes or institutions in charge of indicators in each country to adopt a working agenda for building a system of indicators for the CELAC Social Plan of Action. In that context, promote the strengthening of systems for the evaluation and

monitoring of programmes geared at ensuring food and nutritional security and the eradication of hunger and poverty, with a view to assess advances and promote coordinated measures so as to advance in a more accelerated manner for the fulfilment of our objectives.

8. Continue supporting the 2025Latin America and the Caribbean without Hunger Initiative, coordinated by the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Family farming

Promote sustainable rural development and family farming with the aim of improving the living conditions of those who practice it through levelling productivity potential, greater opportunities for sustainable development of the agricultural activity, the improvement of the productive processes through direct technical assistance, access to tools and technologies to optimize work and the constant search of linkages with markets to insure fair revenues. Reduce the socioeconomic inequalities prevailing in the countries of the region, through regional cooperation, integration and the development of public policies facilitating access to land, inputs, water, scientific and technological developments, including social technologies, credits and insurance. Likewise promote procurement of family farming products as a relevant instrument to foster production and permanence of farmers, peasants, and the indigenous population in rural areas, equality and economic autonomy of rural women, and associations and cooperatives.

1. Hold in the second half of 2014, in Brazil the Second CELAC Meeting on Family Farming to follow up agreements reached at the First CELAC Meeting on the subject held on November 5 and 6, 2013 in Brasilia, Brazil, and consider the possibility to create a regional fund to support the development of family farming as a means of generating rural employment and ensuring rational nutrition, determine the productive gaps present in the segments of family agriculture in member countries, in order to establish actions and programmes for its resolution in individual or collaborative manner among States and seek the best ways of supporting, by means of training activities, technical assistance and development of investments, that lead to the improvement of the productivity of farming in the region, incorporating technology and optimizing processes. Request the PTP to actively seek the venue and date of this meeting.

2. Validate the creation of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group coordinated by the CELAC PTP with the purpose of implementing, with the support of the FAO Regional Office, a regional integration agenda on rural development and family farming, and to explore alternatives for cooperation and exchanging experiences among CELAC countries, with the contribution of family farmers' associations, and promote dialogue and cooperation regarding rural territorial development and family, peasant and indigenous agriculture through initiatives carried out by member States.

3. Promote dialogue and cooperation on rural territorial development and family, peasant and indigenous farming based on initiatives implemented by Member States.

4. Promote cooperation and exchange projects for designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating public policies to support family, peasant, and indigenous farming, using to that end the articulation of family farming with programmes for food at schools and social assistance and the insertion of small agriculture in the agro-food markets of the region, thus favouring entrepreneurship and associations.

5. Examine coordination mechanisms between multilateral institutions and development cooperation agencies in the region with the aim of achieving synergies and a larger impact on issues of sustainable rural growth and family agriculture.

6. Support the International Year of Family Farming (UN-2014) by fostering the participation of social organizations, holding events and building awareness on the importance of family, peasant, and indigenous farming and by encouraging the establishment of national committees to promote a debate on concrete actions in each country and in the region.

Education

Enhance the role of education at all levels, among the priority sectors for CELAC in its objective of promoting the social development of Latin America and the Caribbean.

1. Support the activities of the CELAC Standing Working Group -the first meeting of which will be held in 2014in Nicaragua- to contribute to the implementation of the decisions of the First Meeting of Ministers of Education held in Havana on February 7, 2013, and work for its active participation in the definition of the Latin American and Caribbean agenda for education post 2015.

2. Implement literacy and post-literacy programs taking into account the social, cultural, and economic diversity of each country, placing emphasis on the most vulnerable sectors and addressing gender disparities.

3. Work to achieve an over 90% literacy rate by 2020 in those countries of the region with a literacy percentage lower that 90%.

4. Work for universal and free primary and secondary education coverage and the principle of equal opportunities and compulsory basic education. Strengthen and promote strategies for access to learning and life-long training.

5. Gradually increase institutional and non-institutional early childhood education as well as pre-primary education coverage both in the urban and rural areas of our countries.

6. Promote the education of values for an active, ethical, supportive, creative, humane, tolerant, participatory, law abiding, environmentally respectful, non-violent and non-discriminatory citizenship by strengthening the relevant role of artistic and physical education among students.

7. Foster education that promotes and consolidates knowledge about national, Latin American and Caribbean culture, and appraises the struggle of our peoples for their liberation, independence and self-determination by including educational programs related to Latin American and Caribbean unity and integration from a past, present, and future historical perspective.

8. Improve and adapt technical-vocational education in accordance with the demands of the labour market and the social and economic development of our

societies, increasing the percentage of students doing on-the-job training in companies or labour institutions.

9. Promote and support all education programmes teaching young people the importance of developing a Culture for peace based on dialogue, respect and tolerance towards different beliefs, opinions and diverse forms of life, their participation as responsible and committed citizens in decision making at different levels in the fields of the development, social, political cooperation and economic agenda.

10. Support the actions of the Association of Councils of Rectors of Latin American and Caribbean (ACRU-LAC in its acronym in Spanish)[1] aimed at promoting academic exchanges in the region with emphasis on students; the approval and recognition of degrees to facilitate exchange between our countries; evaluation and certification of degree courses, specialties and institutions as well as the quality of training and graduation of professionals.

11. Strengthen the Latin American and Caribbean Higher Education Forum (ENLACES in its acronym in Spanish) to promote and expand intra-regional university networks.

12. Stimulate the participation of the family, community and non-governmental institutions in the implementation of educational policies, programmes and projects.

Culture and dialogue between cultures

Advance in the cultural integration of the region, working jointly in favour of the protection of the cultural heritage and the promotion and dissemination of the diversity characterizing the Latin American and Caribbean identities, and promote, at all levels, a culture for economic growth, eradication of poverty, sustainable development, and Latin American and Caribbean integration.

1. Hold the Second Meeting of Ministers of Culture of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in 2014 and the Third Meeting in Cuba in 2015.

2. Carry-out a meeting of the Working Group created by the First Meeting of Ministers of Culture of CELAC, that will develop before the Second Meeting of Ministers of Culture, a proposal of mission, vision and procedures of the CELAC Meetings of Ministers of Culture, as well as submitting proposals to strengthen economic-cultural cooperation among CELAC Members contributing to the work of CELAC in this field.

[1] The Conferences, Associations and Councils of Rectors of Latin America and the Caribbean gathered in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, in November 2013, decided to create the Association of Councils of Rectors of Universities in Latin America and the Caribbean (ACRU-LAC), as a result of coordination carried out with regional associations and organizations -Association of Universities of the Montevideo Group (AUGM), the Association of Caribbean Universities (UNICA), the High Council of Central American Universities (CSUCA), the International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC), the Universities Union of Latin America and the Caribbean (UDUAL), and of meetings held in Nicaragua, Panama and Cuba, in the occasion of events of the Organization of Iberoamerican States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI) and the Iberoamerican University Council (CUIB).

3. Work for gradually integrating the Forum of Ministers of Culture and Officials in charge of Cultural Policies of Latin America and the Caribbean and the CELAC Meeting of Ministers of Culture into a single mechanism, following the meeting to be held in 2014 preserving, in the context of that integration, the Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean, for the development of which the continuation of UNESCO's cooperation will be requested.

4. Assess the conclusions of the VI World Summit of the Arts and Culture, carried out in Chile from 13 to 16 January 2014, with a significant Latin American and Caribbean presence, with the aim to determine its best applications in the context of CELAC, considering that this specialized meeting on cultural policies projected the region as a privileges scenario to facilitate gatherings and dialogues of a universal vocation in culture and sustainable development.

5. Adopt all required national measures to recover and safeguard traditional knowledge and the folklore of native populations, Afro-descendant communities, and other geographical communities now forming part of Latin American and Caribbean identities, while protecting individual and collective rights related to such knowledge.

6. Endorse the initiative of the Caribbean Cultural Corridor as a project that facilitates the consensus of all our countries for the creation of a socio-cultural space for the development of activities that encourage exchange, promote the cultural economy, facilitate the market for cultural products and improve avenues of communication and transportation between our countries, for the improvement of the life of our communities and urge all members of the CELAC to become part of it.

7. Request UNESCO to conduct, in collaboration with ECLAC, a methodologically agreed study to measure the impact of culture and cultural industries on eradicating poverty and reducing social inequalities in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to publish a brochure on good practices in this field, to be shared through the Culture Portal and submitted to the CELAC Meeting of National Coordinators during the second half of 2014 and to the Third CELAC Meeting of Ministers of Culture in 2015.

8. Continue strengthening the 1970 UNESCO Convention on measures to be adopted to prohibit and prevent the importation, exportation and transfer of illicit properties of cultural goods to fight against illicit trafficking in cultural objects in the region, taking into consideration the recommendations on this matter submitted by Member States participating in the Training Workshop for Caribbean Member States held in Saint Lucia in December, 2012.

9. Invite CELAC members to participate in the Regional Institute for World Heritage in Mexico, to promote drawing up cultural policies focused on the protection, preservation and promotion of the cultural and natural heritage of the region.

10. Undertake actions to recognize the merit of cultural policies as promoters of values that reflect respect for life, human dignity, multiculturalism, the principles of justice, tolerance and rejection of violence as integral elements in the construction of a culture of peace that identifies the region.

11. Cooperate, in the context of CELAC to put forward our cultural proposals and experiences in relevant multilateral forums, including full support to every effort aimed at integrating culture to the Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals.

12. Work for the establishment of a cultural information system for all CELAC members to enhance knowledge and defend the participation of culture in the economies and social development of our countries.

13. Preserve, following the meeting to be held in 2014, the activities of the Forum of Ministers of Culture, the agreements reached in that framework, the continuity of the projects and programs so far implemented by the Forum and its meetings, particularly the Latin American and Caribbean Culture Portal, and request UNESCO to continue cooperating with such projects and programs.

Science, technology and innovation

Foster the development of science, technology, innovation and technology transfer, as well as regional cooperation in this field by identifying synergies regarding public policies for its promotion by identifying synergies regarding public policies for promotion in these fields. Foster new ways of interaction between governments, the academia, and the productive sector, supporting the potential expansion of existing projects in regional and sub-regional integration mechanisms and encouraging joint initiatives in topics of common interest. Likewise, promote the creation of human resources with emphasis in engineering and basic science through regional exchanges.

1. Hold the Second Meeting of Senior Officials on Science and Technology in Costa Rica, in April 2014.

2. Validate the creation of a Working Group coordinated by the CELAC Pro Tempore Presidency to continue to work on the working agenda of the Community in this field.

3. Promote the implementation and financing of regional research, both basic and applied, including that carried out by specialized Latin American and Caribbean specialized organizations, as well as joint training projects in science, technology and innovation for policy decision-makers and business ..ors (public and private), to foster a culture of innovation at regional level.

4. Promote the use of resources and areas of opportunities of the Electronic Government Network of Latin America and the Caribbean, through South-South cooperation agreements to strengthen the information and communication technologies in entities of the Executive Branch, and also create electronic government mechanisms to fight corruption.

5. Promote joint training projects for representatives of the public and private sectors in scientific, technological and innovation policies, mainly decision-makers and entrepreneurs (public and private) with the aim of fostering a culture of innovation at the regional level.

6. Strengthen dialogue and debate on issues of a general interest for the region discussed in international organizations on the various topics of science, technology and information.

7. Explore the possibility of implementing new integration and South-South cooperation mechanisms in the field of science, technology and innovation in order to utilize existing complementarities.

8. Strengthen intra-CELAC coordination for the participation of Latin American and Caribbean countries in the Joint Research and Development Initiative (JIRI) of the CELAC-EU mechanism.

Productive and industrial development

Identify the most appropriate areas for the development of productive and industrial integration policies with the coordinated efforts of both private and public agents to expedite an inclusive, strong and sustainable industrial development, in accordance with the needs and possibilities of each country in order to gradually transform the productive structure of the region and enhance its productivity and efficiency. Incorporate higher value added and knowledge-intensive activities thus improving its international insertion and narrowing the existing productivity, competitiveness and income gap with the developed world, through greater regional integration and cooperation both in the commercial as well as the productive areas.

1. Hold the First CELAC Latin American and Caribbean Ministerial Meeting on Productive and Industrial Development in March 2014, in San José, Costa Rica, where the following will take place:

- Regional Meeting of Authorities in charge of Industrial Policies and Economic Planning in order to foster mutual knowledge on policies, find synergies and cooperation mechanisms among countries, and propose the drafting of a regional working agenda for policy and institutional convergence and to support national development strategies;
- Joint CELAC Meeting of Authorities in charge of Education and Industry to study mechanisms for strengthening labour skills and its certification, as well as improving the supply and quality of technical and vocational training in accordance with the needs and requirements of the productive sector in each country and sub-region based on their industrial and productive development strategies.

2. Request the SELA Permanent Secretariat to draw up, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, a Draft Work Agenda to be implemented by CELAC Member States in collaboration with the integration mechanisms, in order to propose actions and submit them to the consideration of the First CELAC Regional Ministerial Conference on Productive and Industrial Development to be held in the first half of 2014. This proposal should be submitted to the next meeting of National Coordinators through the CELAC Pro Tempore Presidency.

3. Request SELA to organize, with the support of ECLAC and CAF-Latin American Development Bank, a regional meeting of business organizations on the productive and industrial development of Latin America and the Caribbean, so that guilds and representatives of the private sector in the region may contribute their analysis and proposals to the process of drawing up productive and industrial development strategies within CELAC and promote that investment promotion agencies and development banks adopt or expand financing mechanisms for the

development of infrastructure and investment related to the productive integration programmes in the region.

4. Promote regional public policies geared at encouraging entrepreneurship and the development of small and medium enterprises, especially those led by women and/or young people.

5. Articulate mechanisms and policies aimed at reducing existing asymmetries among CELAC member countries on industrial competitiveness.

Infrastructure

Increase efforts to overcome the existing infrastructure gap in Latin America and the Caribbean to advance towards a supplementary, reciprocal and sustainable growth that promotes social development, reduces poverty, increases competitiveness and fosters greater regional integration.

1. To explore the possibility of holding in 2014 a meeting of the Working Group in charge of designing the best way to carry forward the Santiago Plan of Action adopted by the First CELAC Ministerial Meeting on Infrastructure for the Physical Integration of Transport, Telecommunications and Border Integration held in Chile on October 26, 2012.

2. Work for convening in 2014 or 2015 the Second CELAC Ministerial Meeting on Infrastructure for the Physical Integration of Transport, Telecommunications and Border Integration. The PTP is requested to actively seek the date and venue of this meeting.

3. Increase financial, human, and material resources for developing the infrastructure in the region.

4. Evaluate the establishment of regulation mechanisms for regional transportation and the expanding of port terminals.

Finance

Continue evaluating the areas of gradual and progressive convergence for the strengthening of the regional financial architecture and the promotion of regional integration in terms of investment and financial cooperation, with a view to ensure financial stability through the progressive adoption of standards, principles and international best practices, promoting the use of existing mechanisms and technical cooperation in the financial field, as well as developing new strategies and tools that contribute to the sustainable development of our economies, equity, social inclusion and sovereignty of our peoples.

1. The Working Group on Finance will meet during the first quarter of 2014 in Costa Rica to draw up its draft Plan of Work so as to implement its functions and mandates, in conformity with the Quito Declaration adopted in the Second Meeting of CELAC Finance Minister's Meeting held in Ecuador in November, 2013 and taking into account the current Plan of Action as well as the results of the sub regional integration financial mechanisms.

2. Assess the holding of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Finance of CELAC on the basis of the results of the Working Group meeting.

3. To invite the Central Banks to evaluate, in coordination with the Working Group on Finance, the potential initiatives for technical cooperation on financial matters to gradually establish safe basis for a future integration of payment systems among CELAC countries. In this regard, Central Banks should verify if there are conditions in place for drawing up a road map taking into account the already existing experiences in the region the gradual adoption of standards, principles and best international practices, including risk management and systemic integrity and the possibilities of each country, which will be part of the proposed strategy for the strengthening of the regional financial architecture.

4. Entrust the Working Group on Finance together with Central Banks, the task to draw up a proposal recommending complementary actions and measures to expand access and use of formal financial services, financial education and protection to financial consumers. Additionally, request regional financial organizations, within the framework of the services that they can offer to the region, to encourage and propose concrete measures to deepen the inclusion and financial education.

5. The Working Group on Finance will convey to the areas of the CELAC member States responsible for and/or involved in public procurement, the importance of analysing the different existing systems and potential cooperation mechanisms in this field in the countries of the region.

6. Work to ensure that decision-making mechanisms of multilateral and regional development financing institutions incorporate the principles of solidarity, conditioning relaxation, offset of imbalances, regional development priority-oriented financing, taking into consideration the standards, principles and international best practices.

7. Urge the Working Group on Finance to conduct a study to analyse the feasibility and the convenience of establishing prevention and dispute settlements mechanisms on internal and external investment Community issues.

8. Evaluate, in each country, the initiative of the Observatory created by the Ministerial Conference of the Latin American States Affected by Transnational Interests, held in April 2013, to promote, facilitate and provide information to the States on investment.

Latin American and Caribbean preferential tariff

Establish a Latin American and Caribbean Preferential Tariff.

1. Take note of the work of the Working Group on a Latin American and Caribbean Preferential Tariff, in light of the progress achieved following the meetings held in Buenos Aires on July 12, 2012 and Montevideo on August 15, 2012, and evaluate the convenience of continuing with the activities of the Working Group. Take note of the interest of the Republic of Haiti to hold the pending meeting of the Working Group in its territory.

Energy

Reaffirm the need to promote the development and implementation of policies that ensure access and an energy supply that is socially inclusive, reliable, sustainable and competitive, respectful with the environment and with

the legal and regulatory frameworks of the countries of the Community. Encourage efficient use of renewable, non-renewable sources and non-conventional energy in a balanced manner, with due consideration to the needs and particular circumstances of each country.

1. Support the continuity of the activities envisaged in the Lima Plan of Action, including the preparation of energy balances of countries members of CELAC being carried out by OLADE, in order to build the energy balance of the CELAC.

2. Hold, in 2014, the Third Meeting of Ministers of Energy of the CELAC in order to define an energy strategy for the Community, with the support of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) and in the framework of its Ministerial meeting of 2014.

3. In accordance with the Montego Bay Plan of Action of Montego Bay, validate the creation of a Working Group, coordinated by the Pro Tempore Presidency of CELAC, and with the technical support of OLADE, in Costa Rica, in the second half of 2014, prior to the Third Meeting of Ministers of Energy in order to propose and analyse scenarios for the energy sector of CELAC. In coordination with regional initiatives related to the sector, the Working Group will report regularly on its activities to all its members through the PTP of CELAC, and will present an analysis of scenarios and results to the Third Meeting of Ministers of Energy of CELAC.

4. Work to advance in an integration conception of our own without discarding existing and tested models in other parts of the world is adapted to the political, historical, and socio-cultural peculiarities of Latin America and the Caribbean. That conception must be guided by a shared approach, including agreements that would make possible to consolidate common principles and enable the equitable treatment of existing regional asymmetries.

Environment

Strengthen cooperation, coordination, dialogue, convergence, articulation, harmonization and complementation of national public policies on environmental matters, as well as the generation and implementation of plans, policies and regional programmes to address common problems in priority areas such as: sustainable development, environmental cooperation and poverty eradication, based on equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and the respective capabilities when it comes to climate change. Encourage public policies within the framework of the provisions of Agenda 21, the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20) and other relevant instruments, in harmony with nature and respecting Mother Earth and the necessity that these rights be implemented in the context of a vision of complementariness in a comprehensive and independent manner.

1. Continue working on the formulation of an environmental agenda based on current regional outcomes and actions without duplicating efforts or replicating existing structures, in particular the Forum of Environment Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean.

2. Hold the Environmental Working Group meeting in Costa Rica, during the first half of 2014.

3. Likewise, coordinate with sub-regional agendas, seeking complementariness in efforts and flexibility for its implementation.

4. Continue evaluating the convenience of creating a Multidisciplinary Centre of knowledge, research, technology transfer and capacity building for integrated water resources management which makes up the existing national and sub-regional efforts and to define the potential working areas and management patterns of this Centre.

5. Promote actions that allow the early entry into force of the Convention of Minamata on mercury and the provision of the financing needed for its effective implementation.

6. Recommend that, in the light of climate change and its negative impact, greater attention is given to maritime and coastal areas as well as to soils as fundamental elements to ensure the development of countries.

7. Promote recognition of the right to drinking water and sanitation as a human right essential for the full enjoyment of life and of all human rights, in accordance with Resolution A/RES/64/292, of July 28, 2010, of the UN General Assembly and the internal legislation of each Member State in those regional and international forums where it is required.

Post 2015 Development Agenda

Actively participate in the formulation of the Post 2015 Development Agenda on the basis of consultations on the region's policies and priorities on sustainable development aimed, inter alia, at eradicating poverty and eliminating the inequalities within our societies.

1. To keep the coordination of CELAC member states missions in New York through regular exchange so as to discuss the regional priority towards the intergovernmental process for the Post 2015 Development Agenda formulation

2. Promote cooperation actions with international agencies, academies and others, contributing to the definition of regional positions for the formulation of the Agenda.

3. Develop coordination actions in different venues and multilateral forums in which the Post 2015 Development Agenda is considered.

4. Promote the exchange of information between the CELAC countries members of the Working Group of the General Assembly on the ODS, and the members of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Financing for Sustainable Development, as well as between both bodies and the rest of the countries of the region.

5. Consider the issue of elimination of any form of violence against women and children as one of the topics to be considered in the discussion and content of the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

6. To submit for consideration in the next meeting of CELAC Foreign Ministers, in the 69th session of the United Nations General Assembly, a report on

the progress made regarding the definition of the regional priorities and the negotiation process of the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

International humanitarian assistance in case of disaster situations

Strengthen humanitarian aid coordination and cooperation and consolidate risk reduction structures and humanitarian assistance among local, national, sub-regional and regional entities with a view to the adoption of a Regional Strategic Agenda for Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management, centred in the political guidelines of the region on this issue.

1. Recommend the creation of a working group in the framework of the Meeting of Senior Officials on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management to carry out consultations for the design of the general guidelines of a Plan of Action on comprehensive disaster risk management, including proposals for risk reduction and humanitarian assistance in the countries of the region to strengthen the resilience of our societies. The Plan could incorporate tools for coordination and articulation of proposals with other regional and sub-regional coordination mechanisms in the field of disaster risk management that could be prepared in accordance with the agreement in the Sixth Meeting of International Mechanisms on Humanitarian Assistance held in Jamaica, from October 16-19 2013, and bearing in mind the experience of the United Nations Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance Affairs(OCHA)and other international organizations related to this matter.

2. Carry out during 2014, a meeting of CELAC on humanitarian assistance and follow-up on the partnership established between the CELAC and international mechanisms of humanitarian assistance (MIAH) process.

3. Follow-up the conclusions and recommendations of the Second Regional Inquiry the Nansen Initiative, held in San José, Costa Rica, and directed by the States to generate a consensus on the agenda for protection and needs of cross-border displaced persons due to the disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, as well as provide the support required for future reference in the Caribbean.

4. Take advantage of regional consultations that will be held in Guatemala at the beginning of 2014 as part of the preparatory process for the projected World Humanitarian Summit to agree on a position of the CELAC aiming to identify concrete recommendations of the region to be considered at the Summit.

5. Urge countries attending the IV Session of the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas, to be held next May, in Ecuador, as part of the process of the III World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, to start relevant coordination so that CELAC can take a common position to the meeting and its views are reflected in the agreements adopted.

6. Request the FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP) technical support for the design and implementation of regional initiatives aimed at prevention, reduction and risk management as well as to strengthening national, regional and sub-regional mechanisms for humanitarian assistance.

7. Call upon countries to adhere to stipulated procedures for sending and receiving humanitarian aid and assistance in keeping with the call made by the affected countries.

Migration

Continue deepening the development of a regional strategy and the adoption of the common positions and goals of CELAC aimed at the treatment of international migration in the Post 2015 United Nations Development Agenda, as well as in the face of different regional and international processes on the matter and, in particular, the structured and global CELAC-EU dialogue on migration having, as transversal axis the human rights of migrants and the challenges of mass migrations and their effects on the processes and regional dynamics in which they appear.

1. Follow-up to the recommendations emanating from the II Meeting on Migrations of CELAC, held in San José, Costa Rica, on 5-6 September 2013, as well as to the positions held by the Community in the statement by the PTP on behalf of CELAC in the II High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development held in New York on 3 and 4 October, 2013.

2. Advance in the preparation of a Conceptual Paper geared at facilitating the adoption of the Principles and Guidelines on International Migration of CELAC, led by the Pro Tempore Presidency, in cooperation with the Quartet, for consideration at the III Meeting on Migrations of CELAC to be held in Quito, Ecuador, in 2014.

3. Continue working on the preparation of a Strategic Plan of the Community in this matter, in the light of the recommendations made in the First and Second Meetings on Migration of CELAC.

4. Continue supporting the Structured CELAC-EU Dialogue on Migration.

World illicit drug problem and addictions

Progress in the identification and analysis of commonalities in CELAC as a forum for regional dialogue on the world drug problem, in the light of a comprehensive and balanced approach dealing with all its components with a view to the debates of the special session of the UN General Assembly on the World Drug Problem, to be held in 2016, having as ultimate goal to reach a regional consensus on the treatment of this issue in a comprehensive manner, focusing on persons.

1. Hold the First Ministerial Meeting of CELAC on the World Drug Problem on 13 and 14 May 2014, in Antigua, Guatemala.

2. Request the representatives of pertinent regional, sub-regional and international organizations and mechanisms, with competency in the matter for inputs for the preparation of a strategic agenda on this issue that allows the generation of synergies and complementarities, and prevents the duplication of human and financial efforts.

3. Continue with a broad and open debate on the world drug problem based on knowledge and scientific evidence, conducive to the effective struggle against this scourge from a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the principle

of common and shared responsibility, as well as an approach towards the welfare of the people and the perspective of violence and crime prevention, in conformity with the United Nations international instruments in this matter, and also considering the different experiences and national models of CELAC countries.

Struggle against corruption and its prevention

Take action and make efforts to improve, strengthen and promote the policies of prevention and the fight against corruption by Member States, strengthening the effective implementation of the relevant international and regional instruments, on the principles of sovereignty, while respecting the internal law of States. To this end, encourage the development of policies, best practices and experiences in prevention and the fight against corruption, based on citizen participation, social control, transparency, accountability and ethics and public integrity. Also, strengthen access to public information and transparency to encourage and ensure efficient, participatory and democratic governance of the Community.

1. Establish a specialized working group on prevention and the fight against corruption, which shall draw up a Work Plan aimed at promoting and encouraging lines of action, in accordance with the bases and priorities established in the Declaration of the I Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities of Prevention and Fight Against Corruption and those set out in this Action Plan, and will be a point of exchange of good practices and for the promotion of technical assistance, recognizing the work and efforts in other mechanisms and existing multilateral forums on the subject. Accordingly, the Intergovernmental Working Group will act as complementary instance, avoiding duplication of efforts, and will be permanently articulated with the Review Group on the implementation of the of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and with its Working Groups on Prevention of Corruption and Recovery of Assets.

2. Facilitate and promote the implementation of international and regional instruments of which the Member States of CELAC are Party, especially the of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

3. Promote and encourage articulation and coordination between the institutions and the supervisory bodies which work in prevention and fight against corruption in the Member States, and the use of mechanisms for the recovery of assets derived from the offence.

4. Promote government transparency mechanisms based on free access of citizens to public information and initiatives of open Government, ensuring a participatory and democratic public management and spaces and mechanisms of citizen participation in government decisions, in which civil society in general and public institutions interact.

5. To promote reciprocal judicial cooperation between States Parties of CELAC, with regard to prosecutions and judicial proceedings related to crimes of corruption such as bribery, embezzlement of public funds and money laundering, in accordance with the agreements signed by States parties among themselves.

6. Promote the development of common principles that encourage the integrity of the public sector, compliance with the Law, honesty and the ethical exercise of government functions.

Citizen participation

Promote the active participation of citizens, including, particularly, the organizations and social movements, in their capacity as inescapable agents of the regional integration process, while encouraging the commitment of social actors in that process, as is their duty and obligation, in the context of their respective national legislations.

1. Examine the possibility of instituting a mechanism for citizen participation in CELAC in order to facilitate their insertion in regional integration.

Security of citizens

Develop consciousness that the security of citizens in one of the main concerns of the Latin American and Caribbean countries, and that its strengthening is essential to favour the development of the region and to decisively improve the quality of life and the well-being of its citizens, as well as promote public policies on this issue.

1. Convene, in the second half in 2014, in Chile, a meeting of Senior Officials of member States and the representatives of regional, sub-regional and international organizations and mechanisms relevant on this issue, in order to prepare recommendations oriented to the preparation of a strategic agenda of CELAC on citizen's security that facilitates synergies and complementarities and avoids duplication of human and financial efforts.

Cooperation

Foster the development of South-South cooperation, without conditions nor impositions and in harmony with the social and economic development strategies, plans, and programs of each Member State, with full respect for national sovereignty and guided by the principle of solidarity, by drawing up an agenda that reflects the identity and priorities of the region. Cooperation to be carried out at a regional level should contribute to reduce regional asymmetries and national development gaps, promote sustainable development and innovative associations through the articulation of existing cooperation organizations at the regional and sub-regional level, and common agendas and positions in international organizations and forums.

1. Hold the Second Meeting of the CELAC Working Group on International Cooperation in 2014, as a specialized CELAC body.

2. The Working Group shall perform the functions defined in the operation framework adopted by the Group at its first meeting held in Buenos Aires.

3. The Working Group will collect the interests of member countries regarding the identification of areas and activities of cooperation with the CELAC extra-regional partners.

Regional and subregional integration mechanisms

Further strengthen complementarities and cooperation among regional and sub-regional integration mechanisms and enhancing coordination among their Secretariats and Pro Tempore Presidencies to contribute to their

effectiveness and avoid unnecessary duplications, in accordance with CELAC mandates.

1. Hold the Fourth Meeting of Regional and Sub-regional Integration Mechanisms during 2014, with a view to evaluate and adjust progress achieved in the Action Proposals Matrix. Likewise, to hold in Caracas, Venezuela, the First Meeting of Regional and Sub-regional Integration Mechanisms in the first semester of 2014 on social issues aimed at preparing a coordination strategic draft agenda on the basis of the priorities established in the CELAC Social Plan of Action.

2. Take note of document "Actions proposed in accordance with the priorities of each Agency" resulting from the Third Meeting of Regional and Sub-regional Integration Mechanisms held in San Jose, Costa Rica on December 2 and 3, 2013. Encourage organizations and mechanisms to continue working on the basis of the issues and actions agreed in said meeting and structured within the four domains of the Caracas Plan of Action.

3. Continue promoting communication, cooperation, articulation, complementariness and synergy among regional and sub-regional integration agencies and mechanisms through their respective governing bodies, ensuring the optimum utilization of resources and complementariness of efforts.

4. Promote the active participation of CELAC member States in EXPO ALADI 2014, from 8 to 10 October, 2014, in Montevideo, Uruguay, to encourage intra-regional trade.

International policy

Further promote and project Latin American and Caribbean interests and concerns regarding the main issues of the international agenda and the intra-CELAC coordination regarding the Community's relations and rapprochement with other countries, groups of countries and international organizations.

A. Global issues

Continue promoting joint initiatives on issues of interest for the region.

- Continue working on a common stance regarding the question of Nuclear Disarmament and actively participate in the preparation of concrete proposals to achieve the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, in accordance with a multilateral, transparent, irreversible and verifiable timetable, as well as provide an adequate follow-up, as a region, General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/32 entitled "Follow-up to the 2013 High Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament".
- Continue promoting cooperation between CELAC and OPANAL, specialized organization of the region, to articulate common positions and joint work in the field of nuclear disarmament.
- Consolidate the Latin America and the Caribbean region as a Zone of Peace in which differences between nations are resolved in a peaceful manner, through dialogue and negotiation or other means of solution and in full agreement with International Law.

B. Relationship with extraregional partners

Make progress in working out roadmaps for developing dialogue and cooperation between CELAC and its extra-regional counterparts. In this context:

- Advance the constitution of the China-CELAC Forum and hold the first meeting of the Forum in 2014.
- Advance the mechanism for political dialogue between Russia and CELAC.
- Promote feasible means of relationship with countries and organizations with which contacts have been made for such purpose.

1. Continue to promote Quartet meetings with the extra-regional partners prioritized by CELAC member countries to make progress in the conformation of dialogue and cooperation with the Community, making it possible for CELAC member States to participate in the contacts to be carried out on the occasion of the 69th session of the United Nations General Assembly or in any other International Conference considered to be relevant.

2. Foster CELAC relations and cooperation with the African Union, ASEAN and BRICS Group, among others.

Proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as a zone of peace

The Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) gathered in Havana, Cuba on January 28 and 29, 2014 at the Second Summit, on behalf of their peoples and faithfully interpreting their hopes and aspirations,

Reaffirming the commitment of member countries with the Purposes and Principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and International Law, and aware of the fact that prosperity and stability in the region contribute to international peace and security;

Mindful that peace is a supreme asset and a legitimate aspiration of all peoples and that preserving peace is a substantial element of Latin America and Caribbean integration and a principle and common value of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC);

Reaffirming that integration consolidates the vision of a fair International order based on the right to peace and a culture of peace, which excludes the use of force and non-legitimate means of defines, such as weapons of mass destruction and nuclear weapons in particular;

Highlighting the relevance of the Tlatelolco Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean establishing the first nuclear weapon free zone in a densely populated area, this being a contribution to peace and to regional and international security;

Reiterating the urgent need of General and Complete Nuclear Disarmament, as well as the commitment with the Strategic Agenda of the Organization for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL), adopted by the 33 Member States of the Organization in the General Conference held in Buenos Aires in August, 2013;

Recalling the principles of peace, democracy, development and freedom underlying the actions of countries members of SICA;

Recalling the decision of UNASUR Heads of State of consolidating South America as a Zone of Peace and Cooperation;

Recalling the establishment, in 1986, of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic;

Recalling also our commitment, agreed in the Declaration of the Summit of Unity of Latin America and the Caribbean, on 23 February 2010, to promote the implementation of our own mechanisms for the for peaceful conflict resolution;

Reiterating our commitment to consolidate Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace, in which differences between nations are peacefully settled through dialogue and negotiations or other means, fully consistent with International Law;

Cognizant also of the catastrophic global and long-term humanitarian impact of the use of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and the ongoing discussions on this issue,

Declare:

1. Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace based on respect for the principles and rules of International Law, including the international instruments to which Member States are a party to, the Principles and Purposes of the United Nations Charter;

2. Our permanent commitment to solve disputes through peaceful means with the aim of uprooting forever threat or use of force in our region;

3. The commitment of the States of the region with their strict obligation not to intervene, directly or indirectly, in the internal affairs of any other State and observe the principles of national sovereignty, equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

4. The commitment of the peoples of Latin American and Caribbean to foster cooperation and friendly relations among themselves and with other nations irrespective of differences in their political, economic, and social systems or development levels; to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours;

5. The commitment of the Latin American and Caribbean States to fully respect for the inalienable right of every State to choose its political, economic, social, and cultural system, as an essential conditions to ensure peaceful coexistence among nations;

6. The promotion in the region of a culture of peace based, inter alia, on the principles of the United Nations Declaration on a Culture of Peace;

7. The commitment of the States in the region to guide themselves by this Declaration in their International behaviour;

8. The commitment of the States of the region to continue promoting nuclear disarmament as a priority objective and to contribute with general and complete disarmament, to foster the strengthening of confidence among nations;

We urge all Member States of the International Community to fully respect this Declaration in their relations with CELAC Member States.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on CELAC international cooperation

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Mindful of the importance of South-South cooperation among members of our Community;

Reaffirming the need to strengthen Latin American and Caribbean cooperation, in keeping with the Caracas and Santiago de Chile Declarations adopted during the Foundational Summit and the ICELAC Summit, respectively;

Ratifying the validity of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1978, and the Nairobi Declaration on South-South Cooperation, adopted in Kenya in December, 2009 urging us to strengthen our capacities in our path towards development in accordance with our "values, aspirations, and specific needs", as well as recalling the mandates and provisions on South-South Cooperation contained in other documents, resolutions, and decisions adopted in the United Nations framework;

Bearing in mind that cooperation must contribute to foster the process for CELAC union and integration, reduce asymmetries among its members and promote social justice, equality, decent jobs, territorial development, and national autonomy;

Convinced that South-South Cooperation is a unique instrument for complementariness, union, integration and horizontal exchange of knowledge among countries, as well as for addressing huge common challenges and helping governments in the region in their efforts to achieve sustainable development and inclusive growth for the benefit of our peoples;

Stressing our conviction that there are as many development paths as there are countries taking them and bearing in mind the failure of the "single development model" and reaffirming the right of each country to choose the development model they find most convenient;

Considering that all countries around the world should contribute to sustainable development though there are different levels of commitment between developed and developing countries;

Reaffirming respect for the cultural diversity characterizing Latin American and Caribbean identities, as culturally, ethnically and language-wise different societies sharing a common history and geography;

Reiterating the need for CELAC to be provided with a set of principles, rules and procedures to ensure that intra and extra-regional cooperation translates into tangible benefits for the member countries of our Community and is implemented in accordance with the development strategies, plans, and programs freely adopted by them as set forth in the Santiago Declaration adopted at the I CELAC Summit held in Santiago de Chile on January 28, 2013;

Reaffirming that States must cooperate among themselves irrespective of their different political, economic, and social systems and their development levels and to

foster global economic stability and progress and the general welfare of nations, general wellbeing of nations;

Expressing concern about the fact that the Official Development Assistance to CELAC countries has decreased both in terms of regional Gross Domestic Income (GDI) as well as compared to other developing regions and given the fact that the target of devoting 0.7% of their GDP to Official Development Assistance to which all developed countries committed to has not been attained;

Concerned by the fact that while the economy of the region in 2012 grew above the world average, the Caribbean countries decreased or grew below the average of the whole region, and the fact that Latin America and the Caribbean is considered the most unequal region in the world, where many gaps prevail between and within CELAC;

Ratifying that development is a wide and multifaceted concept that goes beyond increased per capita income and is not only aimed at improving living standards but also at achieving sustainable and inclusive growth addressing the social and productive inequality characterizing Latin American and Caribbean countries, including middle income countries;

Expressing, thus, the interest that developed countries revisit the graduation concept and discontinue its application to middle income countries on the basis of their per capita income;

Recognizing that the first Meeting of the CELAC Working Group on International Cooperation held in Buenos Aires, Republic of Argentina on September 12 and 13, 2013 and the establishment of the Framework for the Functioning of this Working Group are major steps for reflecting on, establishing, articulating, and implementing a regional cooperation policy on the basis of full respect for the policies of each of our members and free from imposed conditions and formulas;

Agree to:

1. Promote regional cooperation based on the principles of solidarity, horizontality, complementariness, consensus, diversity, equality, flexibility, reciprocity, joint responsibility, mutual benefits, voluntary participation, in harmony with national priorities, transparency, results, accountability in the use of public funds having a multiplying effect, without conditions, prioritizing the reduction of inequalities both within and among countries as well as of vulnerable groups, respect for national sovereignty, equal rights, and non-interference in the internal affairs of nations, as well as respect for national laws and regulations;

2. Respect the development strategies freely chosen by Member States, in accordance with the Santiago Declaration of the I CELAC Summit adopted in Santiago de Chile on January 28, 2012 and the CELAC Foundational Declaration adopted in Caracas, Venezuela on December 3, 2011;

3. Support the efforts of our public sectors in identifying and sharing information on cooperation needs and capacities;

4. Give priority, within bilateral and regional cooperation, to actions aimed at contributing to reduce inequalities both within and among countries, the regions, the Small Island Developing States and Land-locked Countries, indigenous

communities, Afro-descendants, women, children, the elderly, the persons with disabilities, persons living in poverty, rural areas, and communities susceptible to natural disasters and the impact of climate change;

5. Promote and project Latin American and Caribbean interests and concerns on the main issues of the international cooperation agenda, based on our priorities, by coordinating positions, as appropriate, in world international conferences and meetings;

6. Promote the formulation of a new international cooperation agenda for inclusive sustainable development that takes into consideration the needs of all developing countries without exclusion, their challenges and vulnerabilities and that Official Development Assistance provided to our countries not be based solely on the grounds of per capita income;

7. Reaffirm that South-South Cooperation has a specific role to play but is no substitute for North-South Cooperation or for the commitment of developed countries to Official Development Assistance;

8. Keep contributing to the comprehensive development of the Republic of Haiti as set forth in the resolution adopted at the first Meeting of CELAC Foreign Ministers on Special Cooperation with Haiti and on the basis of the cooperation principles agreed within the framework of our Community;

9. Advance in the framework of the first Meeting of National Coordinators in 2014 on CELAC vision on cooperation.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on nuclear disarmament

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

1. Reiterate their grave concern at the threat that poses for Mankind the ongoing existence of nuclear weapons and their potential use or threat of use;

2. Highlight their strong support and commitment to the CELAC Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament adopted in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on August 20, 2013;

3. Reaffirm resolution CG/563 on the Urgent Need for General and Complete Nuclear Disarmament, as well as the strategic Agenda of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) both adopted by the 33 Member States during the Twenty-third Regular Session of the General Conference of OPANAL on August 22, 2013, in Buenos Aires, Argentina;

4. Stress that the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, constituting at the same time a violation of International Law and of International Humanitarian Law, and recall that the International Court of Justice in its advisory opinion of 1996 so determined unanimously;

5. Declare that a complete and verifiable nuclear disarmament is an important goal of this Community of States and reiterate that the only effective guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is its complete elimination and prohibition;

6. Reaffirm the urgent need to advance towards the primary goal of nuclear disarmament and achieve complete and general elimination of nuclear weapons, and their decision to join the efforts of the international community in making progress towards the negotiation of a universal and legally binding instrument banning nuclear weapons;

7. Identify as a legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States, which includes all CELAC Member States, the unequivocal and legally binding assurance by nuclear weapon States against the use or threat to use such weapons. CELAC Member States call for negotiating and adopting, as soon as possible, a universal and legally binding instrument on negative security assurances;

8. Reiterate their call to all States, particularly nuclear weapons States to eliminate the role of nuclear weapons from their doctrines, security policies and military strategies and policies or as a prospective approach for addressing conflicts with a view to achieving the complete elimination of these weapons, irrespective of their type and geographical location;

9. Express their greatest concern at the humanitarian impact of vast proportions and global effects of any accidental or intentional nuclear detonation. Call upon the International Community to reiterate its concern on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons whenever the debate on this type of weapons takes place. Welcome the Oslo Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear

Weapons, held in March 2013, and, in this regard, call all States to participate in the Second International Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons to be held in Mexico, on February 13 and 14, 2014;

10. Maintain their firm stance in favour of the full implementation of the three key pillars of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT): nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation, and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. CELAC reaffirms the importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons – cornerstone of the disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation regime – and highlights the importance of its universality. In this regard, urge States that have not done so, to adhere to the Treaty as Non-Nuclear States;

11. Reaffirm the inalienable right of States to develop research, production and peaceful use of nuclear energy without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I, II, III and IV of the NPT. Reiterate the commitment of all Parties to the Treaty to facilitate participation in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful use of nuclear energy;

12. Urge Nuclear-Weapon States to fulfil the commitments under Article VI of the NPT, and to advance towards the complete elimination of those weapons. Urged them to fully and immediately implement the 13 practical steps towards nuclear disarmament agreed at the 2000 NPT Review Conference, as well as in the Plan of Action adopted at the 2010 Review Conference;

13. In this context, CELAC regrets the failure to implement the agreement on the convening of an International Conference for the establishment of a Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Middle East. CELAC reminds that the convening of this Conference is an important and integral part of the final outcome of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT);

14. Besides being an important contribution to achieving the nuclear disarmament goal, CELAC is strongly convinced that the establishment of said zone would represent a transcendental step toward a peace process in the Middle East region. CELAC calls for the holding of the Conference at the earliest date possible, as agreed by the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1995, 2000 and 2010;

15. Express their total opposition to the enhancement of existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons, which is inconsistent with the obligation of adopting effective measures towards nuclear disarmament;

16. Reiterate the importance of the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and urge those States in Annex II of the Treaty whose ratification is essential for its entry into force to accelerate the process of signing and/or ratifying this instrument;

17. Call upon all States to refrain from carrying out nuclear weapon test explosions, other nuclear explosions or any other non-explosive relevant experiment, including subcritical experiments for the improvement of nuclear weapons. Such actions are contrary to the objective and purposes of the CTBT, as

well as to the spirit of the Treaty, undermining the desired impact as a nuclear disarmament measure;

18. Recall that the First Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament (SSOD-I) established the Disarmament Conference as the single multilateral negotiation body on disarmament. Urge the Disarmament Conference to show the necessary political will to ensure, without further delay, the beginning of substantive work beginning by the adoption and implementation of an integral and balanced work program to make progress in the nuclear disarmament agenda;

19. Recognize the work of the Open-ended Working Group established under Resolution A/RES/67/56 of the United Nations General Assembly, with the mandate to put forward proposals to foster multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament, including the proposals submitted and contributions made in this Group by CELAC Member States;

20. Stressed that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones strengthens international peace and security as well as the non-proliferation regime, and is an important contribution to nuclear disarmament;

21. Reiterate Latin America and the Caribbean's pride in being the first densely populated area in the world constituted as a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (NWFZ), under the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco). Reaffirm that the establishment of a NWFZ in the Latin American and Caribbean region has contributed to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, as well as to regional and global peace and security;

22. Emphasize that the Tlatelolco Treaty and the OPANAL have constituted a political, legal and institutional reference in the establishment of other Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZs) in different regions of the world. Today OPANAL's experience, together with that of the other four existing NWFZs and Mongolia as a single State unilaterally declared free of nuclear weapons, constitutes an important heritage of the international community to inspire the establishment of new NWFZs, and advance towards the goal of a nuclear weapons free world;

23. Urge nuclear powers to withdraw all interpretative declarations to the Protocols I and II of the Tlatelolco Treaty that constitute actual reservations prohibited by this Treaty, and to respect the denuclearized character of the Latin American and Caribbean region, thus contributing to eliminate the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons against the countries of the region. Express their commitment to continue working with those States Parties to the Protocols in order to convince them to withdraw or modify such declarations;

24. Stress the importance of active participation by CELAC Member States in drafting concrete proposals to achieve general and complete nuclear disarmament, in accordance with a multilaterally agreed, clear, irreversible, and verifiable timeframe;

25. Reaffirm the importance of the link and cooperation between CELAC and OPANAL, the specialized regional body to harmonize a common stance and of the joint work to achieve nuclear disarmament;

26. Reiterate CELAC strong commitment to work for convening a High-Level International Conference to identify measures and actions to eliminate nuclear weapons at the shortest possible term, with a view to adopt a phased program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in an specific timeframe, banning the development, production, procurement, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or the threat to use nuclear weapons and stipulate their destruction;

27. Highlight their intention to ensure proper follow-up to resolution A/RES/68/32 of the General Assembly entitled "Follow-Up to the 2013 High Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Disarmament" and actively participate in the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee of the Review Conference on NPT to be held in New York in 2014, which will be chaired by Peru.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on the Post 2015 Development Agenda

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Reaffirming our individual and collective will to implement the outcomes of the United Nations Summits and Conferences on economic, social, environmental and related issues;

Acknowledging the importance of promoting sustainable development in all our nations and at world level, favouring a balanced integration of its economic, social, and environmental dimensions in the framework of a renewed effort by the international community for sustainable development;

Highlighting the importance of promoting a fair global system for economic governance taking into consideration the needs and interests of the developing countries and their peoples and reaffirming the central role of the United Nations system in such efforts;

Renewing their aspiration for a fairer and more supportive world order;

Reaffirming the urgent need to create a new development conception being the expression of solidarity, cooperation, and mutual responsibility based on full inclusion, in which people are at the centre of all concerns and that promotes sustainable and inclusive economic growth, participatory social development, environmental protection and human dignity;

1. Reaffirm the purposes and principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter, particularly the principle of sovereign equality among States, as the general framework in which the new agenda should be defined;

2. Reiterate their firm and strong commitment to the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), placing special emphasis on those lagging behind in their fulfilment in our region, stressing the need to foster a renewed commitment of the international community to its funding;

3. Express their decision to work on the formulation of the Post 2015 development agenda, based on the positive experience accumulated through the advancement in the targets assumed in the Millennium Development Goals, the consensus building at the regional level, the knowledge and the lessons learnt, as well as on the gaps and constraints in their implementation and on challenges still to be faced, in order to formulate an agenda that covers the priorities identified by the countries to achieve the world we want, while recognizing at the same time that the elimination of poverty and a drastic reduction of inequalities and social exclusion continues to be an urgent priority in our societies;

4. Express, in that regard, their desire to work proactively in the process of elaborating the Sustainable Development Goals in accordance with the mandate assumed by the States at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), in a coordinated and coherent fashion with the processes related to the Post 2015 development agenda, the definition of which shall be the result of an intergovernmental, transparent, inclusive and democratic process;

5. Stress also the need for the new agenda to be of a universal and comprehensive character and flexible enough to address the needs, priorities, and particularities of each country and region, aware of the fact that there is no single model or recipe for development;

6. Highlight the urgent need for the new agenda to provide solutions to the structural problems faced by developing countries and to eliminate the existing gaps at the international and regional levels as well as within our societies, in order to help countries to attain the fullest wellbeing possible for their population and guarantee the exercise of all human rights for all, particularly the right to development. In this regard, they acknowledge and support the concept of a structural change to attain equality;

7. Agree to work for an inclusive and people-centred agenda reinforcing the commitment of all nations to eradicate poverty and attain sustainable development and integrating environmental, economic and social dimensions in a balanced manner as an urgent need to address them and meet the pressing needs of mankind, eradication of poverty and inequality, as well as the environmental degradation, including the consequences of climate change, the vulnerability to disasters and the loss of biodiversity threatening our countries;

8. Express their strong interest in advancing towards the establishment of a true Global Development Partnership taking into account the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development that integrates all the development agenda issues, as well as the means for its implementation, particularly the financing mechanisms for sustainable development, the issues related to official development assistance, foreign debt, promotion of North-South and South-South cooperation, international trade and finance, including adequate representation of developing countries in international financial institutions;

9. Highlight that the implementation of the Post 2015 Development Agenda must contribute to the achievement of international peace and security, democratic governance at all levels, including international organizations, the rule of law at national and international levels, gender equality and human rights for all, particularly the right to development;

10. Reaffirm the commitment of Latin American and Caribbean countries to sustainable development in accordance with the agreements reached at the Rio+20 Summit and therefore will make efforts to contribute to the process of formulating the Post 2015 Development Agenda;

11. Acknowledge the urgent need for the new agenda to include goals, indicators and specific deadlines for the delivery of means required to ensure its fulfilment such as, inter alia, fresh, additional and predictable financial resources, development and transfer of technology, and capacity building in developing countries;

12. Urge developed countries to honour their commitments of providing the equivalent of 0.7% of their gross domestic product for the Official Development Assistance;

13. Likewise, reiterate that development and the fulfilment of this agenda can only be ensured by designing and implementing a democratic, participatory, equitable, and transparent multilateral system with the full and effective

involvement of developing countries, on an equal footing, so that they may address development challenges.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on the promotion of equity and empowerment of women in the new Post 2015 Development Agenda

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

1. Ratify that gender equity is a necessary condition for the achievement of full enjoyment of human rights and agree that women should be included in governmental priority programs, providing not only national and international political and legal protection but also concrete actions aimed at promoting and consolidating their integrated development;

2. Recognize that the centrality of gender equity in the debate on development implies considering both the productive and reproductive dimension and transforming the division of labour, which due to inequities in the reproductive field, has generated a disproportionate burden for women, as well as gender structural inequalities that perpetuate the circle of poverty, marginalization and inequity;

3. Agree to intensify efforts to develop the fullest potential of women and girls who besides being discriminated for being women, also face other multiple discrimination factors, such as race, age, language, ethnic origin, culture, religion, disabilities and among others;

4. Express their commitment to join efforts and continue to combat all forms of violence, including feminicide, and discrimination against women and girls and promote their rights by generating the necessary conditions for their development, strengthening spaces, both national and international, to enable them to enhance their capabilities and receive quality services and care in areas such as health, education, training and education, the exercise of an equal political participation and against gender-related violence, and considering processes that facilitate the full exercise of their rights and the strengthening their economic autonomy, including the promotion of their integration in the different productive sectors;

5. Reiterate their interest in integrating the gender perspective as a crosscutting issue in the new Post 2015 Development Agenda in order to empower women and achieve gender equity as essential elements for ensuring inclusive public policies aimed at overcoming poverty and achieving the social and economic development of our peoples eliminating, likewise the historical and structural factors that perpetuate discrimination by reasons of gender;

6. Conscious of the role of the State in the elimination of discrimination by reasons of gender, agree to promote the establishment of an open-ended working group in charge of identifying and promoting - in an inclusive an integrated manner- key strategies contributing to effectively and jointly address and meet the needs and requirements of women and girls in our countries, being CELAC an ideal regional space to promote cooperation on gender issues and the participation and representation of the Latin American and Caribbean women and girls. To that end, the working group should take into account the contributions of the United Nations specialized organs in these topics, from ECLAC Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, and regional female organizations, as well as from other regional sources linked with the empowerment and advancement of women.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on the appointment of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Disability and Accessibility

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

CONSIDERING

That CELAC promotes the consolidation of the human rights of the disabled in the international agenda in order to raise awareness on their situation and bring this topic to the forefront, and to ensure their full and effective participation in social life and development, promote and protect their rights and dignity, and foster equal access to employment, education, information and to all goods and services;

That the United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon has designated former Vice-president of Ecuador, Lenin Moreno Garcés, as "Special Envoy of the Secretary General for Disability and Accessibility";

That the Convention on the Human Rights of the Disabled incorporates a new paradigm which goes from an assistance-oriented model to a model centred on the rights of the disabled, and that its implementation at the national level is key to promote and protect the rights of the disabled;

That in accordance with resolutions previously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, the Secretary General will adopt new measures to promote the rights of the disabled in the United Nations system, in conformity with the Convention;

RESOLVES

1. To welcome the United Nations appointment of former Vice-president of Ecuador, Lenin Voltaire Moreno Garcés as "Special Envoy of the Secretary General of the United Nations for Disability and Accessibility" in recognition of his strive for the rights of the disabled as well as for his concrete and well-timed actions in support of thousands of disabled persons living under marginalization, exclusion, and poverty;

2. To reaffirm its commitment to support the work of Mr. Lenin Moreno as "Special Envoy of the Secretary General of the United Nations for Disability and Accessibility" to contribute to United Nations efforts in this field.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on challenges of the Latin American and Caribbean middle-income countries

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Reiterating the right that each nation has to peacefully and freely build its own political and economic system, as well as the framework of the relevant institution in accordance with the sovereign mandate of its people, and the principles of flexibility and voluntary participation that underlie the actions of CELAC;

Recalling that Latin American and Caribbean countries are still being adversely affected by the world financial and economic crisis and that the slow economic recovery progress to date has significantly reduced the socio-economic gains made by the region in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which are set to expire in 2015;

Recognizing that the majority of Latin American and Caribbean countries are classified as middle income countries, limiting their access to concessional financing; are facing major challenges, since in spite of the major efforts and advancements, there are still serious situations of inequality and poverty that affect the most vulnerable groups of the population; and that unemployment and underemployment levels, particularly of the youth, remain unacceptably high in many of our countries;

Wishing to share economic and financial experiences that enable the development of a productive dialogue that generates mechanisms to address the impact of international financial crisis, particularly to support the most vulnerable sectors;

Recognizing also that though middle income countries in our region have made significant progress in the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals, they are still facing serious challenges in the road towards development and have specific needs for international cooperation. Hence the importance of identifying structural gaps for better understanding such needs, in accordance with the national priorities and development plans of each country;

Considering that it is important to take into consideration the solidarity of middle income countries towards least developing and least developed countries through South-South cooperation and that such efforts require the support of middle income countries by the international community so that they may continue contributing to South-South Cooperation;

Emphasizing that growth and stability are not achieved through discipline and self-regulation alone, but that collective action and partnership is also required, taking into account the principles of respect for sovereignty, national independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in the internal affairs, mutual benefit, complementariness and solidarity;

Further emphasizing that in today's globalized world, no state can stand alone, and that this reality is especially true for those countries of CELAC which possess economies which are small, open and vulnerable to the fluctuations of external

markets, the vagaries of the global economy, and increasingly disruptive natural events provoked by the still unchecked effects of climate change;

Recognizing that this vulnerability becomes even more acute as, in addition to the deleterious effects of the global financial and economic crises, our countries also have to contend with the policy of differentiation or graduation, and that this policy denies highly indebted middle income countries, a large number of which are members of CELAC, access to concessionary funding and to official development assistance to pursue their social and economic development goals, in a world where options for economic advancement are already diminishing;

Highlighting the importance for all developing countries to continue being eligible for receiving international cooperation, both bilaterally and multilaterally, including the cooperation provided by the United Nations system; we likewise highlight the need to find new parameters complementary to the existing criteria for classifying middle income countries, reflecting in a more accurate and equitable manner the development level of each country and we consider essential to include in this context the analysis on structural gaps;

Reaffirming the need for meaningful reform of the international economic governance system which would give real voice and representation to the participation of developing countries, thus enabling them to benefit from equitable growth and development;

1. Endorse the outcome of the High Level Conference on Middle Income Countries held in San Jose, Costa Rica on 12 to 14 June, 2013 which calls for collaboration in advancing a joint position regarding the developing country status of CELAC members, given existing asymmetries among our countries, and within them;

2. Welcome the progress made in having the challenges faced by middle income countries placed on the international economic agenda, and the ongoing dialogue with various international financial institutions such as the IMF and World Bank, and as such encourage continued support for cooperation and engagement among interested countries on these matters in the United Nations and other international forums;

3. Urge international financial institutions to assess their policies on differentiation and graduation and to grant small highly indebted middle income countries access to loans at concessionary rates;

4. Reiterate the need for the development cooperation commitments to be fulfilled by developed countries, particularly those related to Official Development Assistance including through technology transfer and development;

5. Recognize the contribution of international cooperation for development our countries receive from our more advanced counterparts and urge our development partners to work on indicators reflecting more accurately the reality of middle income countries and more specifically the particularities of the Caribbean States considering that current criteria regarding average income, especially the per capita income criterion do not reflect the multidimensional effects of poverty and inequality;

6. Recall that progress in Latin America and the Caribbean has been limited by the slow recovery from the financial and economic crisis as well as by complex

challenges for development and social advancement in terms of promoting equality and public safety, the hazardous effects of climate change, and lack of adequate access to mitigation and adaptation financing and to the official development assistance that developed countries pledged to provide, among others;

7. Urge international financial institutions to review their policies on this matter and to explore ways to maintain the access of small highly indebted middle income countries to loans and to rescheduling their debt under sustainable and favourable conditions, without conditionalities;

8. Further call upon the United Nations Development Program, taking into account their universal presence and the role it plays regarding the development agenda, to improve its cooperation response and effectiveness towards middle income countries, taking into consideration the specific development needs of middle income countries and the impact of their development in their capacity to contribute to South-South cooperation;

9. Renew our commitment to the ongoing work on the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals and increased participation in the process underway for the elaboration of Sustainable Development Goals and the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on the need to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial blockade imposed by the United States against Cuba

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

1. Express their strongest opposition to the coercive economic measures not supported by the International Law, including all those unilateral actions imposed on sovereign countries for political reasons, that impair the well-being of their peoples and are designed to prevent these countries from exercising their right to decide, by their own free will, their political, economic and social systems;

2. Reiterate their strongest condemnation of the application of laws and measures contrary to International Law, such as the Helms-Burton Law, including its extraterritorial effect, and urge the Government of the United States of America to put an end to its application;

3. Express their deep concern on the strengthening of the extraterritorial dimension of the embargo, as well as on the increasing persecution of Cuba's international financial transactions, which is contrary to the political willingness of the international community;

4. Therefore, urge the Government of the United States of America, to fulfil the successive resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, and in response to repeated calls from the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial blockade against Cuba, which is contrary to International Law, severely and unjustifiably damaging to the well-being of the Cuban people and affects peace and coexistence among the nations of the Americas.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on the question of the Malvinas Islands

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

1. Reiterate their strongest support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas and the permanent interest of the countries of the region in the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland resuming negotiations in order to find – as soon as possible – a peaceful and definitive solution to such dispute, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Organization (UN) and of the Organization of American States (OAS), as expressed by them in the previous Declarations of the Rio Group and of the Latin America and Caribbean Summit (CALC), and especially the Declaration of the Unity Summit, held in Riviera Maya, Mexico, on 23 February 2010, which are part of the historical heritage of CELAC;

2. Furthermore, they reiterate the importance of observing UNGA Resolution 31/49, which calls on both parties to refrain from adopting decisions that entail the introduction of unilateral modifications to the situation while the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas go through the process recommended by the General Assembly;

3. They highlight the permanent constructive attitude and willingness of the Argentine Government to reach, through negotiations, a peaceful and definitive solution to this anachronistic colonial situation on the soil of the Americas;

4. The Heads of State thank the demarche of 26 March 2013 by the Pro Tempore Presidency of CELAC, together with the Pro Tempore Presidencies of UNASUR and MERCOSUR, and the Foreign Minister of Argentina, Héctor Timerman, who held meetings with the Chair of the UN Special Committee on Decolonization and the UN Secretary General, in order to reaffirm the region's permanent interest in the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom resuming negotiations related to the sovereignty dispute over the Question of the Malvinas Islands;

5. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States renew their strong support for the good offices mission of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, entrusted to him by the General Assembly through successive resolutions, with a view to the resumption of the negotiations aimed at finding as soon as possible a peaceful solution to such dispute and to him reporting to us any progress achieved in the fulfilment of his mission.

Havana, 29 January 2014

Special Declaration to support the fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

1. Reiterate their total condemnation of all act of terrorism as a criminal and unjustifiable act, and reaffirm their commitment to fight terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including the cases in which there are States involved, directly or indirectly, in strict observance of International Law, international norms on the protection of Human Rights and of International Humanitarian Law. To this end, among other actions, they will strengthen and reinforce, as is necessary, their national legislation and will promote an active and efficient international cooperation to prevent, investigate, sanction and eliminate every manifestation of this scourge. Likewise, they commit to take quick and effective actions to prevent, penalize and eliminate the financing and the preparation of any terrorist act and to deny safe haven to instigators, funders, authors, promoters or participants in terrorist activities, in accordance with the international legal framework, including the respective international conventions and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirm their commitment to the United Nations Global Strategy Against Terrorism, adopted in September 2006, updated in 2008, 2010 and 2012, and reiterate their determination to implement the principles enshrined in said strategy and to develop all the actions provided for therein as the most effective way to end the threat of terrorism and ensure full respect for the Rule of Law and respect for Human Rights. They also welcome the work done by the Team of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the implementation of the Strategy to disseminate and coordinate the work of the United Nations in favour of the comprehensive application of the strategy;

3. Reassert the need to avoid impunity for those who commit terrorist acts and urge all States to fully cooperate in the fight against terrorism, in accordance with International Law, especially in those States against whose territory or nationals terrorist acts are committed, preventing those acts to be organized, incited or financed against other States through organizations based in their territories, in order to find, capture and deny safe haven and bring to justice, on the basis of the principle of prosecution or extradition and in keeping with their national legislation, those who support or facilitate the financing, planning, preparation or commission of terrorist acts or the provision of safe haven or who participate in or plan to participate in such acts;

4. Reject the unilateral elaboration of blacklists accusing States of allegedly supporting and sponsoring terrorism which is inconsistent with International Law. In this context, ratify the CELAC Special Communiqué of 5 June, 2013, that rejects the inclusion of Cuba in the so-called List of States Sponsoring International Terrorism of the US State Department;

5. Urge all States to ensure, in keeping with International Law, that the status of refugee or political refugee is not illegitimately used by those who finance,

commit, organize or sponsor terrorist attacks, of their responsible, and/or of front organizations used by terrorist groups;

6. Condemn the fact that the person responsible for the terrorist attack on October 1976 against an aircraft of Cubana de Aviación, which killed 73 innocent civilians, has not been tried for terrorism, and they support actions to achieve his extradition or to bring him to justice;

7. Reaffirm the value of extradition as an essential tool in the fight against terrorism and urge those States which have received extradition requests for terrorists submitted by the member States of our Community, to duly consider them in full compliance with the applicable legal frame work;

8. Call upon all States that have not yet done so, to consider the possibility to adhere, urgently, to all conventions and protocols concerning terrorism, to fulfil obligations arising from such instruments, as well as from all international agreements that compel them to provide police, financial intelligence, and legal assistance, to prosecute and punish promptly and appropriately those persons who organize, plan finance, sponsor, participate and/or commit terrorist acts, in strict compliance with International Law, human rights and International Humanitarian Law, as well as the national legislation of each State, against persons, public or private providers of cargo and passenger transportation, internationally protected persons, diplomatic representations, tourist facilities and other public and private facilities;

9. Shall continue working for the adoption of necessary and adequate measures in accordance with their respective obligations under International Law, in order to prohibit by law incitement to commit terrorist acts, as well as to prevent such acts;

10. Request the States, in the framework of the United Nations, to cooperate to finalize the draft agreement on a comprehensive convention against international terrorism, in order for this to serve as an efficient instrument in the fight against this scourge;

11. Reiterate their profound solidarity with the victims of terrorist acts, express their desire to receive the necessary support and note the opportunity for the Secretary General of the United Nations to lend continuity to the First United Nations International Symposium for the support of the Victims of Terrorism, held in 2008; the creation, in the framework of the United Nations, of a practical mechanism for international assistance to them.

Havana, 29 January 2014

Special Declaration on strengthening integration

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

1. Reaffirm their commitment with regional integration as a complementary strategy to national efforts to achieve higher levels of development, as well as for greater and better international insertion;

2. Collectively appeal to seek practical means for the strengthening of the efforts geared at consolidating integration through, inter alia, deepening of the interrelation, complementariness, cooperation and convergence between regional and sub-regional integration mechanisms and their Presidencies and Pro Tempore Secretariats;

3. Recognize that our countries have made significant advancements in the processes of integration, and therefore, welcome the progress made in regional and sub-regional integration mechanisms, as well as the adherence of several Member States of CELAC to these mechanisms, thus contributing to the advancements in achieving the values, purposes and principles of our Community;

4. Reiterate that the unity and integration of our region must be built on the basis with respect for pluralism, diversity, voluntary participation, solidarity, flexibility, complementariness of actions, and the sovereign right of each nation to build its own political and economic system, bearing in mind that our community was founded on the basis of strict respect for International Law and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the peaceful settlement of disputes, the prohibition of the use or threat of the use of force, respect for self-determination, sovereignty and, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of any country, the protection and promotion of all human rights, the Rule of Law at national and international levels and democracy;

5. Agree to work together for the sake of prosperity for all, strengthening democracy and the Rule of Law, eradicating discrimination, poverty, social exclusion, inequality and marginalization and the violations of human rights;

6. Reaffirm their commitment to promote mutually advantageous integration, solidarity and cooperation among the members of our Community, in particular with vulnerable and least developed countries. Similarly, they support the development of CELAC cooperation initiatives with other developing countries, as well as with other countries and groups of countries, with adequate balance between North-South cooperation, South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, which complement each other, in order to deal with the global crisis, deepen the integration in Latin America and the Caribbean, advance in the eradication of hunger and poverty in the region, meeting and exceeding the Millennium Goals, and promote the sustainable development of our countries. In this context, they agree on the desirability that intra and extra regional cooperation provide tangible benefits to the nations of our Community and should be carried out in accordance with the strategies, plans and development programmes freely chosen by them;

7. Agree that the next CELAC meeting with integration mechanisms and member countries consider actions to minimize the distortions generated by the

absence of common policies in the integration processes, and alleviate the difficulties of the less developed countries in the region to implement policies to give incentives for investment and export. In that regard, it should also consider concrete initiatives and practices to deepen the scope of regional integration processes through the complementation of efforts, strengthening ongoing initiatives in the various sub-regional groups, and create synergies with them.

Havana, January -

Special Declaration on the issue of reparations for slavery and the genocide of native peoples

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Acknowledging that slavery and the slave trade, including the transatlantic slave trade, were appalling tragedies in the history of humanity not only because of their abhorrent barbarism but also in terms of their magnitude, organized nature and especially their negation of the essence of the victims, and further acknowledging that slavery and the slave trade, especially the transatlantic slave trade, are a crime against humanity and are among the major sources and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and that Africans and people of African descent, Asians and people of Asian descent and native peoples were victims of these acts and continue to be victims of their consequences;

1. Recognize the enduring and nefarious legacy of genocide of native peoples, slavery and the plundering of resources and its impact on the conditions of underdevelopment in many countries of the region;

2. Support wholeheartedly a swift, action-oriented and good-faith engagement with those colonizing States responsible of the genocide of native peoples and African enslavement in the region, with the sponsorship and organization of the State with a view to identifying just and effective means to provide reparations for the impact of those serious violations of human rights that are a crime against humanity, to which they are morally obliged;

3. Welcome the formation of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Reparations Commission, and notes its ongoing work to define the issues and challenges arising from the centuries-long Atlantic slave trade and the genocide committed against indigenous populations, as well as the key areas identified by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Reparations Commission: chronic diseases, education, cultural deprivation, psychological trauma and scientific and technological backwardness;

4. Recall paragraphs 98 to 106 of the Durban Declaration, and in particular, the importance of the "provision of effective remedies, recourse, redress, and compensatory and other measures at the national, regional and international levels, aimed at countering the continued impact of slavery and the slave trade";

5. Decide to keep this issue on CELAC's agenda for periodic updates and the necessary follow-up actions.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on migration regularization as a mechanism for the full exercise of the rights of migrants from CELAC member countries and their families and strengthening regional integration

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

1. Recognize the historical importance of international migration for the economic, political, social, and cultural development of nations, and the need for strengthening synergies between international migration and development at global, regional, and national levels;

2. Express their concern at the irregular migration flow among CELAC States, and the challenges posed to migrants by, inter alia, lack of food, loss of life risks, mistreatment, sexual abuse, kidnapping, as well as the denial and violation of their human rights, particularly for women and children;

3. Pledge to device new policies associated with the changing dynamic and to strengthen the existing ones, recognizing migrants as subjects of law, aimed at facilitating the regularization of migration, and ensuring the humane treatment of migrants, with dignity and respect, and their human rights, according priority to the most vulnerable groups;

4. Reaffirm that irregular migrants, particularly those victim of the crimes of trafficking in persons and illegal trafficking in migrants, must be treated in conformity with the provisions and principles, as appropriate, of the Protocol to prevent, suppress and sanction trafficking in persons, especially of women and children, and the Protocol against smuggling of migrants by land, air, and sea, complementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

5. Reaffirm their commitment to prevent, pursue, and sanction illegal trafficking in migrants, trafficking in migrants, trafficking in persons, especially women, girls, boys, and adolescents, and restore the rights of the victims under the related international and national regulations and legislation, as well as to strengthen cooperation among CELAC members to combat this scourge;

6. Reiterate the need to increase and deepen the integration and complementariness of our countries at the bilateral, regional and interregional levels in order to reduce inequalities in the Latin American and Caribbean region, thus reducing, in turn, the creation of conditions of all kind leading to forced and irregular migration and the incidence of labour, economic and social causes on this phenomenon;

7. Welcome the commitments contained in the Declaration of the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly held on October 3 and 4, 2013;

8. Recognize the need for international cooperation to address, in a holistic and comprehensive manner, the migration phenomenon, the challenges of irregular migration, and to combat organized crime, trafficking in persons and illegal trafficking in migrants, in order to ensure safe, expedite, and orderly migration so that migrants be treated with dignity and full respect for their human rights;

9. Recognize the importance of the commitment of Member States to include the question of migration in their national development programs, poverty reduction strategies and relevant sectorial programs and policies;

10. Further recognize the importance of the premises of the Buenos Aires of August 28, 2013 establishing the position of the South American Conference on Migration (SCM) before the Second United Nations High-level Dialogue on Migration the recommendations of which include the attention to and protection of vulnerable migrants, the recognition of migrants as subjects of law, recognition of the positive contribution of migrants and their families to the social, economic, intercultural, educational, and scientific development, as well as to the integration and cooperation processes among countries, condemnation of all acts of xenophobia, discrimination, and racism, as well as the utilitarian treatment of migrants, irrespective of their migratory status, and rejection of any attempt to criminalize irregular migration;

11. Recognize also the principles of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) stemming from a humane approach to the migration issue as a paradigm to strengthen efforts to protect the human rights of migrants, particularly those vulnerable due to age and gender and of trafficking victims, incorporating it to migration laws, proper border management, and security, and to consolidate the link between migration and development;

12. Reiterate the commitment to ratify and implement the international instruments that in terms of international migration represent a fundamental tool, especially the "Convention on Decent Jobs for Domestic Workers", containing specific references to migrant domestic workers;

13. Reiterate the importance of promoting the processes of integration in the host community for the effective protection of their rights and recognition of their contribution to the development of human society as a whole and of migrants and their families in particular;

14. Invite Member States to develop awareness campaigns to disseminate the risks involved in irregular migration, given the fact that such decision endangers the life of migrants by using routes and transportation means which, given their clandestine nature, lack the most basic safety conditions;

15. Reiterate their commitment to strengthen all actions aimed at addressing the difficult situation faced by migrants who cannot return to their countries of origin due to humanitarian crises in countries of transit or destination;

16. In light of the foregoing, CELAC Heads of State and Government pledge to guide their efforts both to facilitate the regularization of migrants in an irregular situation, and combat the crimes of trafficking in persons and the illicit trafficking of migrants in the region in adherence to the domestic legislation of the respective countries;

17. Finally, encourage each country to adopt effective mechanisms in their legislation for the regularization of migration enabling migrants in the region to fully exercise their rights and to bring this issue to the forefront, which will in turn contribute to strengthen the regional integration process.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on the world drug problem

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

1. Recognize that the world drug problem, including its political, economic, social and environmental costs, has become an increasingly complex, dynamic and multi-causal challenge with negative effects on health, social coexistence, public security, the integrity of democratic institutions, public policy, development and economic activity, and that it should be addressed, in conformity with the principles of common and shared responsibility, with a comprehensive, balanced, and multidisciplinary approach based on full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

. Consider that the world drug problem involves all States and that regional and global strategies to combat the different links in the drug-related chain are required to address this problem;

3. Reaffirm that the world drug problem continues to be a shared responsibility demanding greater and more effective international cooperation and the formulation of strategies to reduce supply and demand, on the basis of a comprehensive, multidisciplinary and balanced approach with mutually reinforcing measures, and in conformity with the multilateral and regional conventions on drug control;

4. Stress that drug control policies should have a comprehensive and balanced perspective recognizing the principle of common and shared responsibility, as well as an approach aiming at the well-being of persons and the prevention of crime and violence. Likewise recognize that drug abuse is also a public health problem, which demands the formulation of policies according a higher priority to prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social insertion, taking into account the different realities of each Member State and full respect for territorial sovereignty and integrity;

5. Further recognize the need to reduce crime and violence, particularly by strengthening the State;

6. Recognize the efforts by Latin American and Caribbean States, at national and regional levels, to combat world drug problem and the high priority accorded by our governments to public safety and well-being;

7. Reaffirm that international cooperation and exchange of useful information among our States, on the basis of mutual confidence, is essential in addressing the world drug problem and related crimes;

8. Express the convenience of seeking alternatives to the imprisonment of consumers, especially considering care, rehabilitation, and social and productive reinsertion as a form to counteract the addiction of drug-dependent victims, including a gender approach, in accordance with national legal frameworks and applicable international law, allowing for a balanced and multidisciplinary approach on the basis of strict respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and other international law provisions, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-interference in the

internal affairs, and respect for human rights, especially by increasing access to rehabilitation, comprehensive health care, and social reinsertion programs;

9. Highlight the need to strengthen cooperation among judicial systems in the region to effectively address challenges, threats, risks, and vulnerabilities generated by the drug problem;

10. Encourage a wide and open debate on the world drug problem, on the basis of scientific knowledge and evidence, conducive to a more effective fight against that scourge under a comprehensive approach;

11. At the same time, reiterate their commitment to continue enhancing international cooperation to fight Transnational Organized Crime linked to the World Drug Problem, acknowledging that cooperation is essential to address the challenges posed by these criminal activities;

12. Finally, agree on the need to have a better understanding of the economic problems underlying and encouraging illicit drug trafficking, in order to strengthen state response against this phenomenon.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on climate change and integrated disaster risk management

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Convinced that climate change is one of the main problems of our time, and that its global nature also requires global cooperative solutions;

1. Reaffirm their commitments on the issue of climate change and disaster preparedness established during the First CELAC Summit held in Santiago de Chile, in January 2013;

2. Note the decisions taken at the 19thConference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the 9thConference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol held in Warsaw, Poland on November 23, 2013;

3. Advocate for uniting their efforts in accelerating the ratification of the amendment of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol within the framework of the UNFCCC, for its entry into force;

4. Welcome the progress of the 6th Regional Meeting on International Mechanisms for Humanitarian Assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean held in Kingston, Jamaica, October 2013;

5. Also agree to join their efforts to give political momentum to the negotiations under the UNFCCC with a view to strengthen the climate regime under the Convention, and in that sense, recognize the successful launching of the ad hoc working group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) to adopt, in the framework of the UNFCCC, a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreement outcome with legal force, which should be adopted by 2015, applicable to all parties and guided by the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities;

6. Reaffirm that the work of the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) should guarantee a balanced treatment between mitigation, adaptation, financing, capacity building, technology transfer, and transparency of action and support, as well as to ensure the necessary ambition for both the post 2020 period and the pre 2020 period, in accordance with the historical responsibilities of countries for the raising of global temperature;

7. Reaffirm their commitment and support to the Peruvian chairmanship of the 20th Conference of the Parties to the Convention (COP 20) and 10thConference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol(CMP10), to be held in Lima, Peru, from 1st to 12thDecember 2014;

8. Take note with satisfaction of the decision of establishing the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage associated with the impacts of climate change in developing countries, and call for its earlier financing and effective implementation;

9. Recognize that in order to achieve an effective action on climate change and its effects, it is urgent to have, in the first place, an effective response from governments, in accordance with their historical responsibilities and capabilities, as

well as the participation by other actors such as the private sector, the civil society and the social movements;

10. Further recognize that sustainable development and the formulation of the Post 2015 Development Agenda demand greater efforts to limit global warming. In that sense, encourage that due attention is given to disaster risk reduction and to the increase of resilience within the framework of that agenda;

11. Underline the need of providing sufficient, new and additional financial resources to developing countries, aiming at covering the total of the additional expenditure generated by the climate change impacts and the provision of early warning systems to mitigate the resulting damages associated with natural disasters;

12. Further reiterate and emphasize that our vulnerable nations are already bearing the brunt of the increasing fallout from global warming exemplified by the devastating natural disasters that occurred in 2013 in the region;

13. Highlight the importance of strengthening the links between disaster risk reduction, recovery and long-term development planning, as well as the development of coordinated strategies that integrate disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change;

14. Highlight the need to promote better understanding and greater knowledge of the causes and consequences of disasters caused by climate change in our region, as well as to create and reinforce the capacity to deal with them through the exchange of best practices, technology transfer and training in disaster risk reduction and management, cooperation, particularly from developed to developing countries, and strengthening of institutional mechanisms;

15. Agree to exchange experiences and information between their States to facilitate the design of climate change adaptation, mitigation and recovery strategies, including the possibility of developing regional projects on climate change;

16. Underline the importance of combining social protection policies and sustainable socio-economic development, with the aim to reduce existing social vulnerabilities and inequalities in the countries of the region, in accordance with socio-environmental disaster vulnerabilities;

17. Emphasize the significance of the Fourth Session of the Regional Platform to Reduce The Risk of Disaster in the Americas, to be held in Ecuador, in May 2014;

18. Recognize the importance of the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which will be held in Japan in early 2015, in order to review the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action and adopt a Post 2015 disaster risk reduction framework.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on the need to create effective mechanisms for overcoming difficulties of Paraguay as a landlocked developing country

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Reaffirm the need to promote the growth and development of the Member States of the CELAC and reduce existing disparities. In this context, expressed the importance of establishing effective mechanisms to overcome the difficulties faced by Paraguay as landlocked developing country, widely endorsed and based on:

The Article 125 of the Law of the Sea Convention, Article V of the GATT 94, Article 35 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration; CMC Decision 33/07 and CMC 19/11 "Freedom of Transit" Decision; and the following Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations: 55/2 Millennium Declaration, 56/180 Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries, 63/2 Final Exam Paper mid-term Review of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the special Needs of landlocked Developing countries within a New global Framework for Transit transport cooperation in transit for landlocked developing countries and transit on fundamental policy issues of transit; Joint Communiqués of the States Parties of MERCOSUR and Associated States of 29 June 2011 and December 2011; Asunción Declaration of the XXI Iberoamerican Summit of October 29, 2011; the Special Communiqué of the Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean on Paraguay - Developing Country landlocked adopted in Caracas on December 3, 2011; and the Special Communiqué on " The need for effective mechanisms to overcome the difficulties of Paraguay as a Landlocked Developing Country ", adopted at the XXIII Iberoamerican Summit on 18 and 19 October 2013, in Panama.

Recognize that the Republic of Paraguay may become an important link between the Atlantic and the Pacific in spite of its special situation as a land-locked country. In this regard, they commit to give the necessary support for the accomplishment of this goal through the implementation of measures which enables to overcome its vulnerabilities and problems related to that status, providing free transit through the territory of transit countries, by all means of transport, in accordance with the applicable rules of International Law, international conventions, bilateral agreements in force and in accordance with the national legislation of States involved.

Havana, 29 January 2014

Special Declaration on the coca leaf

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Recalling the Special Communiqué on the Original and Ancestral Coca, Natural Heritage of Bolivia and Peru, adopted at the CELAC Summit held in Caracas, Venezuela on December 3, 2011and the Special Communiqué on the Traditional Use of Coca Leaf Chewing adopted at the First Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) on January 28, 2013 in Santiago, Chile;

Conscious of the importance of preserving the cultural and ancestral practices of autochthonous peoples in the context of respecting the human and fundamental rights of the indigenous peoples, in conformity with the relevant international instruments;

Recognizing traditional Coca leaf chewing (Akuliku) as an ancestral cultural manifestation of the Bolivian and Peruvian peoples to be respected by the international community;

Express their interest in knowing the results of scientific research conducted by renowned institutes and universities of the international community on the properties of the coca leave.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, September, 2014

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Reaffirming that the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People recognizes and reaffirms that indigenous individuals are entitled without discrimination to all human rights recognized in international law, and that the indigenous people possess collective rights for their existence, well-being and integral development as peoples;

Reaffirming also UN Resolution 66/296 of September 17, 2012 on the Organization of a United Nations General Assembly High Level Plenary Meeting to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and to be held on September 22 and 23, 2014 in New York, in compliance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 65/198 of December 20, 2010;

Highlighting the valuable work undertaken by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Mechanism of Experts on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;

Highlighting the importance of the involvement of indigenous peoples in attaining sustainable development and in the preparation of the Conference, including the support to the negotiation of the Final Document, and recognizing also the importance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples in the context of the implementation of sustainable development strategies at the global, regional, national, and sub-national levels;

Highlighting the importance of holding the United Nations General Assembly High Level Plenary Meeting to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples to be held in September, 2014, in order to contribute to the United Nations Post 2015 Development Agenda;

Reaffirming the Montevideo Consensus at the First Meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Montevideo, Uruguay on August 12 to 15, 2013, and the commitments related to indigenous peoples, inter-culturality and relevant rights;

Decide:

1. To actively participate at the highest level possible, and promote the participation of the representatives of the indigenous peoples organizations as part of national delegations, in the United Nations General Assembly High Level Plenary Meeting to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples to be held on September 22-23, 2014 in New York, as well as in other relevant international forums.

2. Recommend that negotiations for a concise and action-oriented outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples be aimed at sharing points of views and best practices on the realization of the rights of indigenous

peoples, including the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

3. Take note of the final document of the Preparatory World Conference on Indigenous Peoples held in Alta, Norway, and other proposals made by the indigenous peoples, and recommend that the four topics of the document of Alta, Norway, be taken into account when examining the concrete issues to be addressed in the round tables and in the interactive debate to be held in the World Conference in 2014.

4. Support the initiative to hold a preparatory meeting of this Conference in the Mexico City from March 31 to April 2, 2014.

5. Call upon all United Nations Member States to ensure that the United Nations Agenda will include the indigenous peoples and fully respect their rights, in conformity with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on the human right to drinking water and sanitation

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Reaffirming United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/64/292 of July 28, 2010 in which the General Assembly recognized the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights;

Recalling the final document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on June 20-22, 2012, entitled "The Future We Want", in which Member States reaffirmed commitments regarding the right to water and sanitation;

Highlighting the importance of and the national efforts for attaining the Millennium Development Goals regarding drinking water supply and sanitation and the realization of the human right to drinking water and sanitation for their populations, without discrimination, and in a sufficient, safe, acceptable, accessible, and affordable manner for personal and domestic use;

Highlighting the importance of and need to continue contributing to the negotiations of the Post 2015 Development Agenda, call upon States to adequately reflect the human right to drinking water and sanitation in the Post 2015 Development Agenda. To this end, its implementation should be guided by the following actions:

1. Reaffirm the right to drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights;

2. Invite States and international organizations to provide financial resources, capacity building and technology transfer, through international assistance and cooperation, in particular to developing countries,, in order to scale up efforts to provide the population affordable access to drinking water and sanitation;

3. Acknowledge the importance of equitable access to drinking water and sanitation as an integral component of the realization of all human rights;

4. Propose to exchange experiences, including best practices and difficulties in the implementation of the human right to drinking water and sanitation;

5. Promote a high level meeting of Latin American and Caribbean countries on the human right to water and sanitation in the second half of 2014, in order to contribute to the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Recalling Human Rights Council Resolution 21/19 of September 27, 2012 which established an Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group with the mandate to negotiate, finalize, and submit to the Human Rights Council a draft United Nations Declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas;

Recalling also the Outcome Document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development Río + 20, entitled "The Future We Want", which, inter alia, recognizes that rural communities play an important role in economic, social, and environmental development, as well as the traditional sustainable agricultural practices, the traditional seed supplying systems, finance, markets and safe land tenure for indigenous peoples and local communities; the promotion of cooperatives and strong added value chains.

Recalling Resolution A/RES/66/222 of December 22, 2011 declaring 2014 as the International Year of Family Farming, while recognizing the important potential contribution of family farming and small-scale agriculture to food security and the eradication of poverty;

Deeply concerned by the fact that 75% of the people in the world suffering from extreme poverty, most of whom are women, live and work in rural areas and 80 per cent of the world's hungry live in rural areas, --particularly in developing countries-- half of whom are smallholder and traditional farmers who live on small parcels of land and produce crops for subsistence and sale in local markets. Although of concerns at the fact that another twenty percent are landless persons, the majority of whom continue to be tenant farmers or wage agricultural labourers and the remaining ten percent subsist through fishing, hunting, and herding;

1. Welcome the holding of the Senior Officials Meeting on Family Agriculture of CELAC and the creation of an ad hoc open-ended working group coordinated by PTP of CELAC, aimed at implementing, with the support of the FAO-RLC, a regional integration agenda on family farming and rural development and at exploring alternatives for the exchange of experiences and cooperation on the issue in CELAC countries, with the contribution of organizations of family farmers;

2. Takes note of the holding of the first session of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group in charge of negotiating, finalizing, and submitting to the Human Rights Council a draft United Nations Declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas, held on July 15-19, 2013 at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland;

3. Invite the continuation of debates, discussions, and negotiations regarding the draft United Nations Declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on the acknowledgement to the Andean indigenous peoples for their efforts in promoting quinoa as a nutritional food during the International Year of the Quinoa

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Recall the Special Communiqué on the International Year of the Quinoa adopted at the Summit held in Santiago, Chile, in January 2013;

Reaffirm United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/66/221 of December 22, 2011, declaring 2013 as the "International Year of the Quinoa" recognizing quinoa as a highly nutritional natural food and affirming the need to focus the world's attention on the role that the quinoa biodiversity can play in achieving food and nutritional security and eradicating poverty;

Therefore,

1. Welcome with satisfaction the global launching of the International Year of the Quinoa on February 20, 2013 during the 67th Session of the United Nations General Assembly and the High Level Panel on Food and Nutritional Security, as well as the closing of the International Year of the Quinoa on December 14 and 16, 2013, in Oruro, Bolivia, and in the Community of Capachica, Puno, Peru, respectively, focusing the world's attention on the nutritional properties and biodiversity of the quinoa and its contribution to eradicating poverty;

2. Welcome and endorse the establishment and operation of an International Quinoa and High-Andean Grains Centre in Bolivia aimed at promoting research and technological innovation of the Andean Golden Grain that will contribute to food security for our peoples. Also, support the initiative of implementing a network of centres for the investigation and promotion of quinoa;

3. Reaffirm that Andean indigenous peoples, through their traditional knowledge and practice, expressed in the concept of living in harmony with nature, have controlled, protected, and preserved quinoa in its natural state, including its diverse cultivated and local varieties, as a food for present and future generations;

4. Further invite countries to develop awareness-building initiatives regarding the nutritional, economic, environmental, and cultural properties of the quinoa, beyond the International Year of the Quinoa, which do not go against the human right to food of the indigenous communities.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

1. Recall that illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects is a problem linked to other illicit activities deeply affecting stability, exacerbating violence and insecurity and undermining respect for international law, causing a high number of deaths every year and absorbing significant resources that could be otherwise used for development;

2. Aware of the urgent need to prevent, combat, and eradicate illegal manufacturing of and illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, pledge to join efforts and use all possible resources to counteract such ignominious crime;

3. Also aware of the grave consequences for the life and health of our citizens and of the increasing investments by our States to take care, rehabilitate and adequately reinsert the victims of such criminal acts;

4. Recognize that in order to combat illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, it is important to implement all relevant local, national, regional, and global instruments and mechanisms against illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, as a measure to strengthen the development and implementation of national legal regulations on the matter, bearing in mind the characteristics, scope and magnitude of the problem in each individual State;

5. Stress our commitment to the full and effective implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (UNPOA) and recognize its significant contribution to efforts carried out on this matter. In this regard, we highlight the adoption by consensus of Resolution 68/48 entitled "The Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects" stressing the need for intensifying efforts not only to implement this Program, but also the "international Instrument to enable States to identify and trace in a timely and reliable manner illicit small arms and light weapons" (ITI);

6. Further stress the need to continue multilateral efforts, in the framework of the UNPOA, in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner, making progress in the adoption of legally binding instruments regarding marking, tracing and illicit brokering, in order to prevent the diversion of small arms and light weapons to the illicit market. We look forward to making progress on these issues during the Fifth Biennial Meeting of the UNPOA to be held in June, 2014 as well as in the review cycle of the Program of Action for 2014-2018;

7. Recognize the importance of discussing illicit trade in small arms and light weapons across borders, in accordance with the Program of Action, and the need to promote cooperation in this field through the appropriate channels, with full respect for the sovereignty of each State over their borders;

8. Take note of the adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty by the United Nations General Assembly. We expect that this first legally binding instrument on arms trade can contribute to provide an effective response to the serious consequences of illicit trafficking and non-regulated trade in arms for many people and States, in particular through the diversion of arms to non-state actors or unauthorized users, often linked to transnational organized crime. We further hope that this Treaty may contribute to the prevention of armed conflicts, armed violence and violations of human rights and of the international humanitarian law. At the same time, and in anticipation of the entry into force of the Treaty, call for a balanced, transparent and objective implementation thereof and to respect the sovereign right of all States to ensure their legitimate defines, in conformity with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter;

9. In reaffirming the importance of regional and international cooperation to prevent, combat and eradicate illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, we agree to establish a Working Group to study the crime of illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and their ammunition and submit a proposal for a mechanism and procedures enabling us to coordinate efforts in an effective manner, on the basis of full respect for International Law and the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter, in order to strengthen actions aimed at preventing and combating illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and their ammunition for the sake of public safety;

10. For the purpose of establishing the abovementioned Working Group, we agree to communicate to the CELAC Pro Tempore Presidency, through the corresponding diplomatic channels, the appointment of the national delegates for this group, within a period of thirty days following the holding of this meeting.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on the issue of illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Condemn the acts and consequences resulting from illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing in all forms. In that sense, reaffirm their commitment to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States of the region, and adopt all the necessary measures, in conformity with international law as well as the relevant United Nations General Assembly Resolutions to combat illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on culture as a promoter of human development

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

1. Reaffirm that CELAC is the ideal space where rich cultural diversity of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples can be expressed;

2. Ratify the importance of cultural rights within the set of human rights as defined in the United Nations system, and urge all Member States to formulate public policies aimed at ensuring the full enjoyment of cultural rights;

3. Recognize the importance of culture for the sustainable development of all Member States and highlight its contribution to the integration of our peoples, preserving and promoting its multi-ethnic, multicultural and multilingual character. In this regard, they ratify their unanimous support to the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 65/166 and 66/208 on Cultural Development and commit themselves to working for due consideration of culture in the Post 2015 Development Agenda;

4. Stress the contribution of culture to eradicating poverty, reducing social inequalities, increasing job opportunities and reducing social exclusion rates, as part of the process towards the promotion of more equitable societies;

5. Advocate sharing and exchanging methodologies that enable a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the real impact of culture, creative and cultural industries on the economies and social development of our countries. This effort could lead to the establishment of cultural information systems that promote more efficient decisions by the States for consolidating culture as a tool of development and social advancement, from a national and regional perspective;

6. Call for sparing no effort to formulate and materialize regional projects to finance and promote cultural endeavours, including the promotion of synergies between public and private institutions;

7. Reaffirm the need of developing support and financing schemes for cultural projects, including, inter alia, cultural small and medium-sized enterprises, cooperatives, associations of artisans as complimentary paths for cultural entrepreneurship;

8. Support the taking of the necessary measures to safeguard traditional knowledge and wisdom that are part of Latin American and Caribbean identities;

9. Express their will to continue working on the struggle against illicit trafficking in cultural properties in the region, and the promotion, recovery and safeguard of the tangible and intangible heritage of our countries;

10. Underline the importance of the Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean and request UNESCO to continue its cooperation for the development of the Portal as an important tool for the promotion of cooperation in the field of culture within CELAC.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on the establishment of the China-CELAC Forum

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Considering the importance of creating a China-CELAC Forum;

Recalling the sustained increase in political relations, trade, investment, science and technology, culture, education and other fields between the People's Republic of China and the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean over the last decade, as well as the continuous discussion among leaders of China and the Latin American and Caribbean Countries on promoting the overall cooperation between the two sides and establishing the China-CELAC Forum;

Taking into account the various occasions in which CELAC has considered the issue, at its different levels and, more recently, the results of the meeting held on 25 September 2013 in New York, between the Extended Troika of CELAC at the level of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, duly endorsed by the Third Meeting of Ministers of CELAC, held on 27 September 2013, in New York, in the context of the 68th Session of the United Nations General Assembly;

Aware of the interest of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, within the framework of CELAC, to promote relations, based on respect, equality and mutual benefit, free of all conditionality, with all countries and regions, in order to advance in its objective of fostering the comprehensive and sustainable development of the region;

1. Agree to establish the China-CELAC Forum;

2. Decide that the first meeting of this Forum will take place in 2014, for which the interests of the region will be previously identified in the meeting of National Coordinators.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration in support to the peace dialogues between the Colombian Government and Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia-Ejército del Pueblo (FARC-EP)

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Welcome the significant progress in the peace dialogues between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-Army of the People (FARC-EP) and underline that never before there had been advances of this magnitude in Colombia;

Aware of the importance for the brotherly Colombian people and for our entire region, to put an end to a conflict that has affected the political, economic and social development of Colombia for more than five decades, and reaffirm our full support for the dialogues taking place in Havana.

Recognize the important contribution made in this process by Cuba and Norway, guarantor countries, and Venezuela and Chile, accompanying countries.

Renew our vows for the success of these talks and for the achievement of a Final Agreement to put an end to the conflict and the construction of a stable and lasting peace in Colombia.

Havana, 29 January 2014

Special Declaration on the initiative of erecting a permanent memorial in honour of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Recalling the tragedy and horrors of the inhuman system of the Transatlantic Slave Trade, which uprooted from their homes 15 to 20 million men, women and children, who were shipped and traded as cargo to the Americas, receiving an inhuman, unfair and despicable treatment and subjected to torture, abuse and forced labour;

Acknowledging that Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, one of the gravest crimes against humanity, has not been given a satisfactory degree of acknowledgement and that too little is known about this inhuman system, the lasting consequences of which continue to be felt in many parts of today's society;

Recognizing the importance of educating present and future generations about the causes, consequences and lessons of Slavery in ensuring that this dark period in human history is never repeated;

Welcoming the increased attention that the Permanent Memorial Initiative at the United Nations and its associated activities have brought to the issue of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade;

1. Decide to endorse the initiative to erect at a place of prominence and accessibility at the United Nations Headquarters, a permanent memorial in honour of the victims of Slavery and Transatlantic Slave Trade;

2. Encourage those states that have not yet done so to make a contribution to the Fund established for the Permanent Memorial;

3. Commit to ensuring that such a heinous system is never allowed to be repeated, and in this regard, we further commit to give support to the completion of the Permanent Memorial Initiative;

Havana, January 29, 2014

Special Declaration on Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Recognizing the particular vulnerabilities of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean, which constrain their efforts towards sustainable development, and taking into account the significant impact of natural disasters and the negative effects of climate change;

Emphasizing that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in June, 1992 (Rio Conference), was significant for the consolidation of the sustainable development paradigm which integrates, with equal weight the social, environmental and economic dimensions of development;

Endorsing the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20) concluded on 23 June 2012, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with an agreement on the way forward for the sustainable development agenda of the international community in the years to come and in particular, those provisions with special relevance to SIDS;

Recognizing the significance of the agreement emanating from Rio+20 for the convening of the 3rd Conference on SIDS to be held in 2014 in Samoa, and affirming the commitment of Caribbean SIDS to the preparatory process for this Conference;

Endorsing the outcome of the Caribbean Preparatory Meeting for the Third International Conference on SIDS, held in Kingston, Jamaica, in July 2013, and the outcome from the Inter-Regional Preparatory Meeting held Barbados in August 2013, which recognize that this Third International Conference on SIDS presents a pivotal moment to focus development efforts, facilitate dialogue, build partnerships and make development strategies more results-oriented;

Reaffirming the validity of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States as the blueprint providing the fundamental framework for their sustainable development;

Endorsing ECLAC efforts to promote knowledge and understanding of challenges and opportunities facing the Caribbean SIDS, in the framework of the SIDS International Year in 2014;

Recognizing that particular attention should be given to capacity building, prevention, recovery and resilience in Small Island Developing States, including the support of developed countries to technology transfer and development, as well as capacity building and human resource development;

1. Encourage continued recognition of and support for the sustainable development agenda from Latin America and Caribbean States through regional cooperation, commitments to follow-up action to the Rio + 20 Conference, sustained focus on climate change, disaster mitigation and enhanced advocacy for SIDS in the international arena.

2. Consider the importance of giving priority to SIDS in CELAC cooperation plans and programs.

Havana, January 29, 2014